"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, colder, high northwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 99c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—"Sam" Lewis, the famous London money lender, is suing an officer of the Guards named Clay for $55,565. Gen. Forgemol de Bostquenard, a famous soldier, is dead in France. Baron von Gautsch, Austria's new Premier, will endeavor to modify the language laws, so as to make the Czech co-ordinate with German. The Pope received Archbishop Keane at the Vatican. The Archbishop has received many honors at his hands since he has decided definitely to settle at the Canadian College in Rome. Ambassador White will visit Baron von Bülow, the new German Minister for Foreign Affairs, to-day. The large demands Germany has made upon China are confirmed by official dispatches from Pekin.—Page 7.

Page 1.

It has been suggested that the Republican State Committee interfere in the quarrel of the party's factions in this city, to bring about harmony.

Conference committees of anti-Platt Republicans from eight Assembly districts met last night and chose committees to push the fight against the "machine."

A great storm on the British coast lasted until noon yesterday. Many vessels were lost with all on board, and bodies have been washed ashore. The last of the wreck of Nelson's flagship, Foudroyant, has disappeared.

Martin Thorn testified in his own behalf in his trial for murder at Long Island City yesterday. He said Mrs. Nack killed Guldensuppe and cut the body to pieces with his assistance. Both sides announced that all the evidence was in, and the case will probably be given to the jury this afternoon.

The meeting of the Twenty-first District Republicans, called by J. S. Barcus to oppose the re-election of District Leader Gruber and County Chairman Quigg, at Lion Park, last night, developed into a pronounced anti-Platt demonstration. Barcus accused the Senator of going back on a statement made to him that he favored making the rolls public.

Page 2.

Lillian A. Ashley, who sued "Lucky" Baldwin, the San Francisco turfman, two years ago for breach of promise, is said to be on her way here to shoot him.

Mayor-elect Van Wyck returned from Lakewood yesterday, accompanied by a number of other Tammany leaders. Richard Croker will remain there a week or ten days longer.

Supreme Court Justice McLaughlin has decided that the act of the Legislature removing Caleb W. Mitchell from the Presidency of the village of Saratoga Springs was Constitutional.

Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, ordered a new canvass for Assemblyman in three districts of the Twentieth Ward, and decided that the original and certified copies of those districts be regarded as "null and void."

The torpedo boat Stiletto arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard from Newport yesterday, to be fitted with a system of pipes and valves for supplying liquid fuel for her furnaces in lieu of coal. Should the system prove successful it will be extended to other vessels.

A hunting feast to which the members of the Hogan's Alley Yacht Club had been invited by Lewis Morris of West New Brighton, S. I., had to be declared off because a practical joker stole the deer he had shot, and which had been put for safe keeping in the icebox of a local butcher.

George Roberts, an inventor in Tacoma, is building ice sleds by means of which he expects to carry food over the Chilkoot Pass and relieve the suffering in Dawson this Winter. Thomas Magee of San Francisco told yesterday in Seattle the story of his journey from Dawson City to Chilkat. He was forty-two days on the way, and suffered many hardships.

At a meeting of the Continental Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, in the Van Dyck Studio Building, yesterday, a gift of $5,000 to the American National Institute by Mrs. Frank Leslie was announced. Miss Matilda Smedley, the founder of the institute, was present and read a paper descriptive of its work and objects. Its aim is to erect a building to domicile 100 American students in Paris after they have passed qualifying examinations in this country.

Page 3.

The tug Dauntless is said to have gone to Cuba with a large cargo of arms and ammunition for the insurgents.

Jacob Schaefer last night won the first game from Maurice Daly in the five-cornered fight for the world's billiard championship at the Madison Square Concert Hall.

A decision from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the rapid transit report is expected next Friday. It is said that if the decision is favorable, further obstructive tactics will be used by the opponents of the project.

Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister in Washington, told Assistant Secretary of State Day that Marshal Blanco would appoint a Cabinet and begin an executive government in Cuba forthwith. He also explained the reforms adopted for Cuba at length.

The independent members-elect of the Assembly in this city deny Mr. Platt's claim that he has captured the control of the Legislature. They say the Senator will not be able to elect Mr. O'Grady Speaker, and promise figures to sustain their claim at an early date.

The congregation of the Church of the Redeemer, whose building was sold recently, has consolidated with that of the Church of the Holy Nativity and there is now a disagreement as to which rector shall be taken. Bishop Potter is to decide the controversy.

The Holland-America Line steamship Veendam, which arrived yesterday, brought the passengers of her sister ship Maasdam, which was disabled 500 miles out from Plymouth. On Nov. 25 the Veendam sighted the British schooner Elite, waterlogged and abandoned, and fired the derelict, which was in the way of transatlantic travel.

Page 4.

The Government deficit for the portion of the fiscal year already elapsed amounts to $46,551,120.

The United States Government denies the right of France to denounce the treaty of trade and commerce between this country and Tunis.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday many bids were received for the construction of the Botanical Garden buildings in Bronx Park.

Agent Wisdom reports to the Interior Department that the full-blooded Indians in Oklahoma, who are opposed to the Dawes treaty, may emigrate to Mexico or South America.

A lawyer who appeared in General Sessions Court yesterday had a lighted cigar held by an attachment in the crown of his hat, surprising several court officials, who thought it was burning but could find no cigar.

The board which investigated the action of Capt. O. M. Carter, United States Engineers, in connection with certain contracts at Savannah, has recommended that he be tried by court-martial, but fear is expressed that the investigation will be incomplete.

John Jacob Astor and other directors of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway held a meeting in Findlay, Ohio, yesterday. A plan was adopted for the development of the road into a new trunk line from Chicago to New York, invading the Pennsylvania Railroad's territory.

Louis W. Pratt, Collector of Internal Revenue at Albany, was removed yesterday by Secretary Gage, it having been discovered that he had appropriated to his own use checks amounting to $19,000 deposited with him by brewers to pay for beer stamps. He has disappeared from Albany.

It was announced here yesterday that the Burlington Railroad in its competition with the "Soo" line and other railroads for the Scandinavian emigrant business of holiday time would reduce the rate from St. Paul to Chicago by $4.50. This is supposed to be the beginning of the usual rate war.

Page 5.

The Cloakmakers' Union has called all strikes off. The season has been a short one, and there is little work in prospect before the Spring.

James Stinson, the Chicago millionaire, was thrown from his road wagon and badly bruised while exhibiting his four record breakers at the auction sale yesterday in Madison Square Garden.

The Haitian Minister at Washington has called on Assistant Secretary of State Day in regard to the Lueders case. The United States will not interfere so long as Germany's demands are reasonable.

The General Appraisers decided yesterday against the Treasury Department in regard to the classification of tobacco for the assessment of duty. A bale is made the unit, and it must be classified and assessed in its entirety.

Frederick McH. Kitching, the young Wall Street forger, was sentenced yesterday to five years in Sing Sing by Judge Aspinall, but a stay was later secured by his lawyer. His wife fainted in the courtroom when sentence was pronounced.

The army officers who commanded the troops in the recent Indian disturbance in Colorado have recommended an investigation of the affair by the Interior Department. Their report intimates that the trouble was occasioned by the white men.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse crossed the ocean from Sandy Hook to the Needles in 5 days 17 hours 8 minutes, making a new average speed record of 22.35 knots. She also reduced the time of the St. Louis to Southampton of 6 days 10 hours and 14 minutes by 17 hours and 6 minutes.

Kate Snell, who was with Mary McCabe of 142 West Twenty-eighth Street on the day when she is supposed to have been assaulted, was arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court and remanded for examination. Mrs. McCabe is still in hospital in a critical condition.

Charles Sonnenberg, formerly of this city, and now a resident of Vryburg, British Bechuanaland, South Africa, declares that England, hard pressed by American and German competition, has informed the United States Government that the present commercial treaty will be canceled after 1898.

The Board of Education yesterday amended the budget adopted Sept. 15 by adding $109,767 to defray the cost of the proposed high school annexes, and $24,616 to provide funds for a possible increase in the salaries of Superintendent Jasper and the Assistant Superintendents. Commissioner Agar challenged Corporation Counsel Scott to prove the truth of his criticism of the Committee on Sites.

Page 7.

Three trainmen were asphyxiated Sunday night by the foul air of the Grand Trunk Railway tunnel at Port Huron.

The last dress rehearsal of the historic tableaus to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night and to-morrow night, under the auspices of the Society of New England Women, took place last night.

A preliminary injunction was served yesterday upon George W. Lederer at the instance of the Fifth Avenue Opera Company, charging that by direction of the "Theatrical Syndicate" he was interfering with the production of "1999" now at at the Casino, and which is owned by the opera company.

Page 10.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the conviction of Mrs. Nobles, who is under sentence of death in Georgia for the murder of her husband.

The decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, sustaining the provision of the State Constitution of 1891 revoking the charter of the Frankfort Lottery has been affirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

In the suit of George F. Underhill for damages on account of his detention in Venezuela in 1892 by Gen. Hernandez, a follower of Crespo, the United States Supreme Court decides that the courts of this country are not competent to review the acts of another country.

The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals yesterday affirmed the conviction of Edward Clifford of murder in the first degree for shooting Division Superintendent William E. Wattson, of the West Shore Railroad, at Weehawken, on March 5, 1896.

Page 12.

The Merchants' Association will hold an exhibition Dec. 14, showing the improvements of the city docks and wharves, in views of the entire water front.

Justice Beach of the Supreme Court has decided that Chief of Police McCullagh's appointment was legal, and has refused to continue the injunction against the payment of his salary.

Two street-car teams ran away yesterday on the cross-town line through Central Park, and one of the horses fell into an electric conduit at Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street and was killed by electricity.

The body of an unknown man was found hanging to a tree at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street yesterday. He had climbed up and had jumped off a branch with a noose about his neck.

W. C. Woodward, alias "Big Hawley," was sentenced yesterday to the maximum period of five years' imprisonment on the charge of blackmailing S. W. Bridgham. Woodward thereupon issued a statement to the newspapers.

Mrs. Annie Nevins, who escaped from the care of the nurses of Bellevue Hospital while being taken to Bloomingdale Asylum, was found by the police yesterday, sent to Bellevue, and subsequently removed to the asylum by a stronger guard.

Patrolman Woodley, charged with having killed James Kennedy in a street fight, was arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich yesterday and testified that he acted only in self-defense. It is said that many charges have been made against the policeman.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment approved yesterday the acquisition of school sites and the plans for a bridge across the Harlem at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The Park estimates were not finally disposed of, though the board refused to grant an increase of the Park police force.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis yesterday informed Mayor Strong that after this week he would have no further use for the old reservoir on Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, which has ceased to form part of the city water works system and will be pulled down. On its site the new public library building is to be erected.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen practically gave away franchises yesterday for railway, gas, and electric light extensions amounting in value to over $7,000,000 to the Nassau Electric Railroad, interests headed by P. H. Flynn, and also to the Flatbush Gas Company and the Municipal Electric Light Company. The railroad grant involved fifty miles of streets, and was passed 17 to 5. Mayor Wurster is expected to veto the grabs.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
News of the Railroads.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
The United Service.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Pages 6-7.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.

A BOYCOTT IN ATLANTA.

Hoke Smith Refuses to Employ Negro Carriers for His Paper—Afraid They Will Distribute Smallpox.

ATLANTA, Nov. 29.—The boycott of ex-Secretary Hoke Smith's newspaper, The Journal, by the negroes because Mr. Smith discharged all the negro carriers and refused to sell papers to people of the negro race has developed into a sensation, which is to culminate in a monster mass meeting next Sunday at which several preachers will be present.

Mr. Smith says that for the time being he has dispensed with the aid of negro newsboys, but for the reason that, as the negroes refuse to be vaccinated, they become large distributors of smallpox.

As there was no means by which the clean could be distinguished from the unclean, he drew a straight line. He proposes to keep to it until it is safe to go back to the old order of things.

OUTBREAK AGAINST PLATT

Twenty-first District Meeting of Regular Republicans Denounces Him.

ATTACK LED BY J. S. BARCUS

The Meeting Was Called to Oppose Gruber and Quigg Alone, but Developed into a Demonstration Against the Senator.

Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District to the number of 500 responded to a call issued by James S. Barcus for a mass meeting at Lion Park last night, "to discuss such changes in the Republican organization as will make possible the support of the entire Republican Party for Republican nominees." The size of the meeting was a surprise to most of those present, and the enthusiasm displayed afforded great gratification to the opponents of the present machine management who engineered it.

The meeting was intended by Mr. Barcus to focus the fight he has been waging on District Leader Abraham Gruber and County Chairman Quigg. It was not expected to go any further in its criticisms of party leaders, Mr. Barcus having heretofore refrained from any attack on Mr. Platt, but before it adjourned the gathering had developed into a pronounced anti-Platt demonstration and its projector had revealed some interesting and recent inside history concerning the head of the Republican organization.

Mr. Barcus took charge of and ran the meeting. He spoke at length, saying at the outset that the Republican Party in New York was now threatened with a two-fold danger. There was a body of independent Republicans on the one hand threatening to unite against the regular organization, and on the other hand the party organization itself, refusing to acknowledge error or hold out hope of reform. "We must," he said, "prevent the one and correct the other, if we expect to win victories next year and two years after that. I take the middle ground. I hold that we must compromise to secure party harmony.

Need Not Discuss the Charges.

"We do not need," said Mr. Barcus, "to discuss whether the rolls are padded, as is charged, or whether boss rule prevails in the organization. It is enough for us to know that the majority of Republican voters think that these things are true."

Mr. Barcus recited the district's grievances against Mr. Gruber. They were, in brief, that he called into the district caucuses only Election District Chairmen who agreed with him; that he selected the Election District Chairmen without consulting the voters; that he chose his candidates months in advance, and if any one dared dispute his choice, he told them they were not fit to be Republicans; that he violated the party constitution by not keeping the rolls open for inspection. "There will never be harmony in the Twenty-first District," exclaimed Mr. Barcus, "until Mr. Gruber steps down and out."

The speaker then turned his attention to Chairman Quigg, whose re-election he opposed "because he encouraged and aided leader Gruber in conducting the organization in an unrepresentative and un-Republican manner." Under Mr. Quigg's rule, he said, the County Committee was a mere coterie of benefactors bestowing official favors upon those who do their bidding at the cost of principle. "We can't keep these men in power," he added, "and keep the Republican votes."

Applause for Blows at Platt.

Senator Platt next engaged Mr. Barcus's attention, and every blow aimed at the Republican leader was applauded. He told how Mr. Platt had sent for him several days ago and how he had visited the Senator at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "Mr. Platt told me," said Mr. Barcus, "that he didn't like to have me make a fight on Quigg, because it was too much like a fight on him.

"I told Mr. Platt that it would be a crime and a public calamity for Mr. Quigg to be re-elected, in view of the discord he had brought about in the party. I told him that my regard for the interests of the party compelled me to oppose Mr. Quigg. Mr. Platt said he recognized that mine was a fight inside the party and that he resented the charge that the men allied with me were anti-organization men. He said he was in favor of the broadest and fullest discussion inside party lines.

"I told the Senator," continued Mr. Barcus, "that it was charged that the rolls were padded. 'Yes, that's so,' he said. 'Would you be in favor of having the rolls opened to inspection, so that all may see what is in them?' I asked. 'Unqualifiedly, yes,' was his answer."

Mr. Barcus described his disappointment that in the announcement made next day of the "concessions" which Mr. Platt proposed to make to the protesting Republicans he found no offer to make the rolls public. He then addressed the following letter to Mr. Platt:

"Dear Senator Platt:

"I note in this morning's paper that in the conference you and Mr. Quigg had with the up-State Republicans yesterday, you expressed yourself in favor of throwing the rolls open to all Republicans for the purpose of enrollment, but you are not quoted as having recommended the strict interpretation of the constitution of the County Committee by which the rolls must be left accessible to members of the association to copy.

"I call attention to this for the reason that you expressed yourself to me in unqualified terms as believing that the exposure of the rolls to public inspection should be encouraged and insisted upon. The chief objection raised to the order of things in the organization is that the rolls are padded. If they were thrown open they would not only purge themselves but they would remain purged; if they are not thrown open, no show of generosity will bring back the recalcitrant Republicans.

"If you will write me to-day, in substance, what you said in our interview on this point, so that I may use it on Monday night, it may be effective in satisfying many Republicans who would otherwise go ahead with independent organization. If, in your wisdom, you do not see fit to reply, I shall have to draw my own conclusion from your silence. I am, sincerely yours,

"J. S. BARCUS."

Calls It a Political Jolly.

"I am forced to conclude," said Mr. Barcus, "that what Mr. Platt gave me in his parlors was just a political jolly, and that he didn't mean it at all. I believe now that the influence of our State leader, especially in municipal affairs, is injurious to the Republican Party."

The speaker closed by urging those present to see that delegates were elected to the County Committee who would act for the people and not on the orders of any one man.

Cards were then distributed among the audience bearing the questions:

"Are you in favor of the election of men for members of the County Committee,

"(1) Who will elect a new caucus member instead of Mr. Gruber;

"(2) Who will vote for a new Chairman instead of Mr. Quigg?

"(3) Who will act in the interest of the Republican Party, as instructed by their constituents?"

Of these 127 were returned with affirmative answers and 20 with no answers at all.

Speeches were made by Thomas I. Crane, President of the Riverside Republican Club; William H. De Mott, and several others, and the meeting adjourned with the announcement that the fight on Gruber and Quigg would be continued at the primaries in every election district in the district on the 14th of December.

STATE COMMITTEE AS ARBITRATOR.

One Means Suggested to Bring Republican Factions Together.

It has been suggested that the State Committee interfere in the Republican factional quarrel and act as arbitrator in the matter of reorganization. So to act, it is said, is one of the prerogatives of the State Committee, a prerogative which has been several times exercised, and by some of the organization leaders it is believed that for the committee to pursue such a course would be wise. It is argued that the country Republicans, who constitute a majority of the committee, are anxious to bring about harmony in the party ranks in Greater New York, for they foresee defeat next year unless the factions come together. It is asserted that such men as Chauncey M. Depew, Frank S. Witherbee, and John R. Hazel, who belong to neither faction of the party, would willingly consent to act in the matter and fairly arbitrate the differences which exist in the party in New York.

It is generally acknowledged that no matter what conciliatory course is pursued, the ultimate result is bound to be a split in the party so long as the organization is based upon the election-district plan. There is no dissent from the opinion that under the present system no enrollment can be fair; and for this reason County Committee leaders like Cornelius Van Cott believe that it would be useless to hold a new enrollment under this plan. "If we were to hold a new enrollment under the present system," said Postmaster Van Cott, yesterday, "the final result would be another factional split. We must do away entirely with the present system and effect an organization on a new basis."

A majority of the County Committee seems to favor reorganization based on the Assembly-district plan. It has been argued that it would be well to use the following method of enrollment: Every enrolled voter, in declaring his intention to support the party ticket, to sign his name to a pledge; and then, at the primaries, every voter to sign his name in a blank space under or opposite his enrollment signature, the primary signature to be compared with the enrollment signature for the purpose of attesting its genuineness. It is believed that this method would make fraud virtually impossible.

NO YIELDING TO PLATT.

Conference Committees from Eight Districts Meet and Discuss Organization.

Conference committees from the Fifth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts met at the Plaza Club, 1,047 Sixth Avenue, last night, and until after midnight discussed plans of organization against the Platt-Quigg Republicans. The conference adjourned without definite action, although it was the unanimous conviction that any alliance with the Platt-Quigg organization was, under present conditions, impossible.

James S. Lehmaier, Chairman of the meeting, said: "Three committees were created—on Plan and Scope, Organization, and Address. The last-named committee will issue an address to the voters, defining our position. While no definite action was taken to-night with regard to the future of the movement, we have agreed that the present condition of the party is such that we cannot act with the organization. Before we can act with it the rolls must be purged and a thorough organization effected."

Mr. Lehmaier expressed the sentiment of those present, among whom were Gen. Anson G. McCook, Assemblyman Francis E. Laimbeer, James W. Perry, Robert Miller, James Yereance, Alderman-elect P. T. Sherman, W. H. Kenyon, J. B. Backus, J. Hoffman Miller, B. A. Sands, Lincoln Cromwell, George W. Wickersham, T. J. Hallowell, and Irving C. Gaylord.

Gen. McCook said that undoubtedly a permanent organization would result from the movement, but that he would not be the leader of it. He did not know who would.

While the conference was in session a committee from the anti-Platt Republican organization, the Executive Committee of which met in special session at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, brought the announcement that that organization would confer with the anti-organization Republicans in the execution of any plan that might be decided upon. A communication from County Chairman Quigg was read, but the purport of it was not divulged. It was said, however, that Mr. Quigg announced that the Platt organization would consider any reorganization proposition that might be made. The County Chairman has already seen William Brookfield, James Yereance, and other anti-organization leaders with regard to a cessation of hostilities. He was informed, it is reported, that harmony was out of the question so long as the rolls and management of the party remained as they were.

The committees appointed last night will meet down town to-day to organize. The Committee on Plan and Scope consists of J. B. Backus, Chairman; P. T. Sherman, W. H. Kenyon, Robert Miller and J. S. Lehmaier. The Committee on Organization will be composed of thirty-five members, one from each assembly district.

The conference adjourned subject to the call of the chair. The next meeting, it was said, will probably be held on Dec. 15, the day after the date of the Republican primaries.

CALLING A CONFERENCE.

Resolutions Adopted by the Brookfield Men's Executive Committee.

At the special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Platt Republican Organization at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, last night, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That an invitation be extended to Republicans in each Assembly district to delegate five gentlemen to meet and confer with the committee for this organization at a meeting to be held at Lyric Hall on Friday, Dec. 3, 1897, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to enroll the Republicans of the City of New York in an organization which will command the confidence of every true Republican and the respect of all citizens.

"Resolved, That the committee present for the consideration of said conference the following resolution: 'Resolved, That a committee be appointed—delegates from each Assembly district to nominate one of their number as a representative on said committee—to prepare and present at the next meeting of this conference a draft of a constitution and by-laws, also a plan of enrollment and organization for the Republican Party of the City of New York.'"

PURGING THE 29TH'S ROLLS.

County Committee Members from that District Meet and Act.

The members of the Republican County Committee from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District began last night the investigation of the charges made by James Yereance that the enrollment in that district was heavily padded. These members, who are Alexander T. Mason, Walter R. Benjamin, John V. B. Clarkson, Nathaniel Elsberg, Louis Cardani, Lloyd Collis, Edward Lauterbach, James Yereance, and John S. Wise, constituted themselves a committee to make a thorough investigation. All were present last night at the headquarters of the Republican Club of the district, at 808 Lexington Avenue, except Lauterbach, Yereance, and Wise. Alexander T. Mason was Chairman.

Only seven election districts were investigated last night, and the enrollment in these was examined only with reference to the letters returned to the Plaza Club which had been addressed to all persons on the rolls. The letters had been sent to Republicans, asking them to take part in a demonstration for Seth Low, and so many of them were returned that Mr. Yereance charged that the rolls were false. The examination of the rolls and the returned letters last night showed that in all these district varying numbers of letters had been returned, and the committee will recommend that many names be dropped from the roll.

When the Thirteenth District was called, George W. Herman, the Captain, challenged the authority of the committee, and refused to submit his rolls for examination. There were, according to Mr. Tebbetts, forty-two returned letters in his district out of an enrollment of 130. If he does not submit his rolls the committee said it would recommend the reorganization of the district. Mr. Herman said he might bring the rolls to the next meeting. The investigation will be continued Wednesday and Friday nights.

ROYAL PIANO, $250. Krell, 174 5th Ave.—Adv.

GREAT STORM IN BRITAIN

Large Loss of Life on the Coast, and Many Large and Hundreds of Small Vessels Wrecked.

BIG SEAS INVADE THE LAND

Five Unknown Vessels Went Down on the Norfolk Coast with All on Board—Nothing Left of the Foudroyant.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The latest reports from various points along the coast show that the gale which swept English waters yesterday and last night, and which had not abated its fury up to noon to-day, was one of the worst storms of recent years.

In many places it was almost cyclonic in its violence, and the long list of disasters includes a large loss of life, many wrecks of large vessels, and the loss of scores, if not hundreds of smaller craft, with serious damage to property ashore at many important towns. In the north the wind was accompanied by blinding snow and hail that hid the lights and immensely increased the difficulties of navigation. Many ships are known to have foundered, in most cases, it is feared, with all on board.

Scarcely a town on the coast has escaped without more or less injury, falling walls and flying débris adding to the loss of life.

There have been rocket and lifeboat rescues almost without number. Stories of thrilling escapes come from all points. A number of bodies have been washed ashore near Yarmouth. The British brig Ruby was wrecked off Grimsby. The Coast Guard Service made desperate efforts to save the crew, and succeeded in getting a line on board. A dying woman was "rocketed" in safety, and then the brig capsized, all the rest of the ship's company perishing.

Vessels Dashed on the Coast.

A large steam collier dashed upon Flamborough Head, the famous promontory on the North Sea coast, floated off, and then foundered with all on board. A steamer not yet identified was wrecked on Bridlington Sands with her entire company.

Last evening the ship Rose of Devon, Capt. Davis, went on the rocks near Redruth, Cornwall, where she pounded all night long, her crew of twelve perishing. This morning the bodies of the Captain and five seamen, all wearing lifebelts, were washed ashore.

Phenomenally high tides are reported in many localities. The district near the mouth of the Thames has suffered severely, several townships being partly submerged. At Scarborough, the fashionable watering place, the sea wall was washed away. At Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and other coast towns of Norfolk the esplanades were flooded.

At Liverpool the squalls blew off the roofs of several houses, threw down chimneys, and tore up trees. The Mersey flooded its banks on the Chester side and deluged the shore district for miles.

Similar disasters occurred at Holyhead, where a number of valuable yachts were sunk at their moorings. Scarcely a vestige remains in sight of the wreck of Lord Nelson's old flagship, the Foudroyant, long fast in the sands off Blackpool. There is a great deal of wreckage near the Goodwin Sands.

The scenes at such popular resorts as Yarmouth and Margate were of great grandeur, but the damage done was terrible. Tremendous seas still invade the gardens of the hotels and residences, wrecking the parades and buildings, while débris of ironwork and woodwork is floating about like feathers.

7,000 Troops at Work.

Immense damage has been done to the Government property at the Sheerness Dockyard and the Woolwich Arsenal. Seven thousand troops were hurriedly ordered out to-day to remove thousands of pounds' worth of ammunition and stores from the wharves and sheds to places of safety.

The tide continued to rise and invaded almost all the workshops, quenched the engine fires, and stopped the electric lights. The workmen were obliged to go home wading knee-deep. Despite all the precautions damage to the amount of many thousands of pounds has been done.

At Sheerness and Queenborough, two miles away, hundreds of acres have been submerged, scores of cellars flooded, and 200 yards of the Sheerness Pier have been swept away.

The boom of distress guns from Goodwin Sands has been almost continuous. Below London Bridge all the houses and cellars are flooded, and all work is temporarily suspended along the Thames, even as high as Charing Cross. The continual rising of the river is looked upon as ominous, though as yet no damage has been done above London Bridge.

Six vessels were wrecked between Yarmouth and Bacton, only a few miles apart on the Norfolk coast, and twenty-five lives lost. The brig Vedra stranded at Bacton. The storm tore out her masts, and when the rocket line was fired the crew was unable to haul it in. Finally the line dragged them into the surf, and three out of seven were drowned.

Rochester and Strood, on the Medway, about thirty miles southeast of London, have suffered severely. At Rochester the gas works are flooded and the town is in darkness.

The gale is now traveling southward and traversing various parts of the Continent. Very rough weather is reported along the north coast of France.

An unknown vessel was wrecked on Boulmer rocks, at Berwick-on-Tweed, and all her crew were drowned.

The British ship Larnica, Capt. Burgess, from St. John, N. B., on Nov. 1, for Fleetwood, on the Wyre, has been driven ashore there by the force of the gale. Her position is dangerous, but all the members of her crew have been saved. Fleetwood is at the entrance of Moretown Bay, eighteen miles northwest of Preston.

The British ship Larnica was built at Gardener's Creek, N. B., in 1878, and is of 1,458 tons register. She hails from Windsor, N. S., is about 209 feet long, has about 39 feet beam, is 22 feet 6 inches deep, and is owned by Bennett Smith.

STEAMERS LOST IN COLLISION.

Esparto Founders and the Noel Is Beached in the Channel.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The British steamer Esparto foundered off Royal Sovereign Lightship, in the English Channel, between Dungeness and Beachy Head, yesterday morning, after having been in collision with the French steamer Noel. The latter vessel was beached at Dungeness in a sinking condition. No lives were lost. The Esparto was a 1,245-ton vessel and hailed from London. The Noel registers 1,721 tons, and her hailing port is Dunkirk.

The British steamer Castlemoor, arrived here to-day, with part of the Esparto's crew on board.

Died Weighing Over 600 Pounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Mrs. Theresa Cardoza, a well-known resident of this city, who died Saturday, was buried yesterday in the Italian Cemetery. She weighed over 600 pounds, and the undertakers had to break down the stairs of her late residence in order to lower the body into the hall. A special casket, bound with iron, was constructed, and as it was too large for any hearse in the city, it was taken to the cemetery in a heavy express wagon.

Bargain Week in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Boston's "merchants' week," planned by business men to boom New England trade, opened to-day. The success of the opening day was all the promoters could ask for.

Senator Hanna Has the Grip.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29.—Senator Hanna is confined to his home at Glenmere with a severe attack of the grip. He will not be able to attend to business for several days.

FISHING BOATS RUN DOWN.

Tug Crashes Into Small Fleet and Two or More Men Are Supposed to Have Been Drowned.

The finding of an upturned row boat adrift on Gravesend Bay and another small boat on the outer beach of Coney Island Point yesterday, was the first evidence that there had been an accident by which two or more fishermen lost their lives, after having been run down by a tugboat with a tow of scows. Two men were picked up out of the water in an exhausted condition, after their own boat had been sunk by the tug, and two more men saved themselves by cutting the anchor cable of the boat and getting away before the scows swung on to them.

J. F. H. King, the owner of the wrecked boat, and his companion were brought ashore to the Volunteer Life Saving Station at the foot of Bay Forty-seventh Street, and received treatment and were supplied with dry clothing. Mr. King said he was out in a cat-rigged yacht when the accident happened. He is in the towing and supply business at 23 South Street, New York. The men who pulled him and his friend out of the water and saved their lives did so at considerable risk to themselves. They are William Holdrith, 674 Tenth Avenue, and W. W. Flagler, 457 West Forty-ninth Street. Mr. King lays all the blame for the disaster on the pilot of the tug.

At the place where the boats were run down is anchored a stakeboat for the scows of the Department of Street Cleaning. The tugs bring these scows down from the city and anchor them there until the tide is favorable for the dumping of the garbage. The vicinity of this stakeboat is good for fishing. It is located about a mile from Coney Island Point and two miles from the Gravesend Beach shore. It is the best place in the bay for fishing, and every Sunday during the year there have been an unusually large number of boats of all kinds out there.

On Sunday afternoon just before dark there were about a dozen boats besides that of Mr. King in the neighborhood of the scow. When the tugboat made its appearance in the midst of the fleet of small boats it crashed into the yacht, and the swell upset the rowboats. The men clung to the upturned boats until assistance arrived. The boats picked up in the bay yesterday and found on the beach are supposed to have contained some of the men who were run into by the tugboat. The theory that the men have been drowned is further strengthened by the fact that they did not return to shore to the place where they had hired the boats.

Just who the men are who went out in these boats no one seems to know. They have been out fishing several times lately. They are described, one as of medium height with sandy complexion, and the other dark and about twenty-seven years old.

Mr. King told Lieut. Dillon of the Volunteer Life Saving Station that the tug came down upon the small boats without any warning whatever.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Mr. Lodge Says It Will Be Brought About Either by Treaty or Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Senator Lodge, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, was at the State Department to-day.

He said the first business of the Senate would be to secure the annexation of Hawaii, which would be done by ratifying the treaty or by legislation.

Senator Lodge would say nothing about the Cuban situation except that the present Administration had accomplished a great deal.

DIAMOND ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.

Four Men Steal $3,000 Worth of Jewels from an Invalid.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—To-day four men robbed Mrs. Morris Eppenstein of 4,444 Wabash Avenue of $3,000 worth of diamonds and $50 in cash. Mrs. Eppenstein, who is an invalid, was alone in the house with a servant. She heard a disturbance below and discovered four men pushing past the girl. Two locked the girl in a room while the others came up stairs with drawn revolvers. They compelled Mrs. Eppenstein to show where her jewels were kept, and took every one she and other members of the family possessed. They then searched the house for money, but found only $50.

Mrs. Eppenstein was overcome by fear and fainted. When she came to the robbers had fled. She was able to give a fairly good description of the two who had robbed her, and the girl described the other two.

Boycott Upheld in Michigan.

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—Judge Hosmer of the Circuit Court to-day declined to interfere with a boycott by employes of a milling firm. A temporary injunction had been issued restraining the Railway Teamsters' Union and the Trades Council from unlawfully interfering with the business of Jacob Beck & Sons. Judge Hosmer said he would make the injunction permanent so far as violence or disturbances were concerned, but could not interfere with "peaceable distribution of boycotting circulars, or other legitimate means employed by the unions to accomplish their purpose."

Bright American-Born Chinaman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Loui Look Lin, a native of Trinity County, in this State, won all the honors at the triennial examinations of the Chinese Government, held at Pekin, and is entitled by his standing to hold a responsible post under the Government. He stood first in a class of 300 pupils, and was especially commended by the Emperor of China.

Cold in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 29.—Cold weather continued to-day throughout the Northwest. It was 8° below zero in this city at 7 o'clock this morning. At the same hour Bismarck reported 10° below, Winnipeg 14° below, and Miles City 18° below.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is low over New England; also on the North Pacific coast. An area of high pressure is central in the Middle Mississippi Valley, and extends to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The barometer has fallen in New England and the Atlantic States; also on the North Rocky Mountain plateau; it has risen in the central valleys and West Gulf States. The temperature is higher in New England and in the Rocky Mountain districts; it has fallen decidedly in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and in the northern portions of the West Gulf States. Rain or snow has fallen in New England and the lake region and rain in the Middle Atlantic and East Gulf States. The weather will be generally fair in all districts Tuesday. The temperature will fall decidedly in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. It will be colder in the East Gulf States and warmer generally in the Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountain districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	39	35	37
6 A. M.	38	35	38
9 A. M.	37	39	43
12 M.	37	46	46
4 P. M.	38	43	48
6 P. M.	36	42	46
9 P. M.	31	38	40
12 P. M.	31	32	34

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41½
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1896	36
Corresponding date for last twenty years	36

The maximum temperature yesterday was 49 degrees

work since he helped to work up the case against the man who had trusted him, a witness in the pay of the police, and a claimant for the reward offered for the detection of the murderer, which he could not hope to get part of unless the guilt was shifted on Thorn.

Thorn had lied. "Poor, infatuated idiot," he had loved her dearly until the day she took the stand to swear his life away. He had lied to Capt. O'Brien, hoping to shield her and save himself.

Mr. Howe ended his address by asking that the jury be taken to the Woodside cottage, so that it might understand the testimony. The District Attorney hesitated and said he would think it over.

Thorn Called to Testify.

Mr. Howe spoke just forty minutes, and when, at 10:20 he called: "Martin Thorn!" every neck in the room began to stretch. Thorn rose promptly and briskly.

"One minute!" said Mr. Howe, evidently having forgotten his other witnesses. Justice Maddox rapped sharply on his desk and said if there was any more disturbing noise he would clear the courtroom.

Three barbers with whom Thorn had worked from one year to four years during the last ten years were put on the stand and testified that he was an excellent, steady workman, and quiet and peaceable so far as they knew. Adam Schmitt, one of these men, said he knew Thorn, who worked with him eight or nine years ago as Martin Thorwisky.

At 10:40 Thorn was again called, but as everybody was by that time gasping for air, Justice Maddox ordered a recess of ten minutes to allow the room to be ventilated.

Fifteen minutes later, while the audience was straggling back to find places and the usual bustle was in progress, Thorn suddenly stepped from a side door to the left of the Judge, took the oath, and swung himself into the witness chair with an easy stride. He was sitting with his hands loosely clasped in front of him and his feet planted squarely on the floor almost before his appearance was realized. Everybody stopped moving and every sound ceased instantly.

As Mr. Howe walked forward Thorn looked straight at him. There was no unusual pallor on Thorn's face. His mustache is growing fast and improves his appearance. His dark eyes had a candid expression. His voice is deep, without being harsh, and his German accent is hardly perceptible. Altogether he made a good impression at the beginning.

In brief answers to questions, he said his real name was Martin Torcervsky, spelling it carefully; had been known as Thorn ten years; took the name of Thorn as an abbreviation, was born in Germany, and came to this country seventeen years ago; is thirty-three years old. Then he told of the various barbers' shops he has worked in.

Tells About Mrs. Nack.

First met Mrs. Nack a year and a half ago at her home, 439 Ninth Avenue. Went there to rent a furnished room he saw advertised. She had four rooms on the third floor. Rented one to him at $3 a week. Guldensuppe was living with her. She said he was her cousin, and his name was Nack.

"Did Mrs. Nack make love to you or you to her?"

Thorn licked his lips and replied: "She made love to me."

By this time he had turned in his chair to face the jury, and was speaking more clearly, his first answers having been in a very low tone. Mr. Howe asked and received permission to conduct the examination sitting, and retired behind his table.

Still in answer to questions, Thorn said he loved Mrs. Nack very fondly, emphasizing the "very" strongly, to the time she took the stand against him. She often sent love letters to him in barbers' shops he worked in, and he replied. Guldensuppe's work kept him away from 3 P. M. to 3 A. M. Guldensuppe found him with Mrs. Nack [illegible] February, 1897, giving time after looking up at the skylight and thinking a moment.) It was 9 o'clock in the evening. Guldensuppe was not working that night. Guldensuppe tried to use a beer bottle as a club, and witness drew his pistol. In the scuffle the weapon was fired. Guldensuppe took it from him and beat him so badly that he went to the hospital. Had never threatened to injure Guldensuppe. Left the house, and a week later Mrs. Nack sent him a note, asking him to meet her. Met her frequently after that, and took her to many places of amusement. She said if the witness would have patience she would quit Guldensuppe entirely and live with him.

This last evidence was given voluntarily and briskly.

Went to Woodside.

Thorn said he wanted to get rooms for them in town, but Mrs Nack said she wanted to go with him to some nice, quiet place in the country, where people would not know them. He then went to the Woodside cottage and liked it. Next day Mrs. Nack went there with him, and they hired it. He paid the rent, Mrs. Nack giving him the money.

District Attorney Youngs kept up a running fire of objections to Mr. Howe's questions as a leading, and Mr. Howe was admonished.

Thorn said he kept the keys until June 24. On the evening of that day Mrs. Nack said: "Give me the keys. I want to go and clean the windows." She told him, he said, to come over next day about 11 o'clock, that she could cook him no dinner, because Guldensuppe was sick and would be at home.

As the story approached the tragedy, the interest and attention of the audience became more intense, but Thorn remained cool, only occasionally moistening his lips.

On Friday, June 25, he said, he went to the Woodside cottage a little after 11 o'clock in the morning. Found the front door open and Mrs. Nack in the hall. She seemed a little excited.

"She said," he continued, "Guldensuppe's up stairs. I asked her: 'What's he doing here?' She said: 'I shot him, and he's dead.' I said: 'How's that?'"

Thorn repeated this conversation so as to indicate that he asked the questions of Mrs. Nack coolly.

"She said, 'He's dead, and I'm glad of it, because now I'm rid of all my trouble.' I asked her: 'What are you going to do now?' She said we would have to get rid of the body. I told her I would rather take no part in it. She said I had got the key of the house and would be responsible. I went upstairs and looked at the body. It was on the floor of a room near a closet. She said: 'We'll have to cut it up, carry it away in pieces, and put the head in plaster of paris.'"

Story of the Butchery.

Thorn said he then went to a store two blocks away and bought the plaster of paris. They had carried the body to the bath tub before. When he got back Mrs. Nack had her dress off. He got over the body and held it. She first made a cut all around the neck. When she got to the back bone she took a saw and sawed it through. He asked how it was she had all these things ready, and she said she had brought them over in a bundle and told Guldensuppe they were rags to wash the windows with. After she sawed the legs she opened the cheesecloth and began to wrap the pieces. At 4 o'clock she said she had to go out and get some air and, left. She returned at 5 o'clock. While she was gone he took the head down stairs to the stationary wash tub and put the plaster of paris on it.

Thorn told this story sitting easily in his chair, speaking in a strong, well modulated voice and looking straight at the jury, every member of which was leaning forward as if fascinated.

He continued: "After Mrs. Nack's return she made up Guldensuppe's clothes, the knife and saw, in a bundle and took them." The two together wrapped the head in brown paper. They went by trolley to the Ninety-second Street Ferry, and he threw the head overboard from the rear of the boat. She told him afterward she took the clothes to her house, dried them and burned them in her stove.

Next day, Saturday, June 26, at 11 o'clock they went to the cottage again. He wrapped up the lower part of the legs, crossed on the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and dropped them in the river. Was gone an hour, and when he returned Mrs. Nack was cleaning up blood stains and getting the plaster of paris out of the tub. He then took the top part of the body, breast, and arms, and as they crossed on the Tenth Street Ferry he dropped it into the river. That afternoon he got the surrey and met Mrs. Nack at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. They drove to Woodside, got the last and heaviest piece of the body, lifting it into the surrey together, and drove back through Astoria; crossed at the Ninety-second Street Ferry, went to One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, found a quiet place, and dropped the piece there.

The Subsequent Days.

Met Mrs. Nack again on Sunday; remained with her until midnight; they went to the Woodside cottage again on Monday. Saw her again on Tuesday. They went to Central Park together. She said she was getting ready to go to Europe. The next morning she was arrested. He then left his boarding house and hired a new room. Was arrested on July 5. When he saw Gotha on July 4 Gotha told him he was offered $1,500 to find Thorn, but would not do anything like that. Thorn said he intended to surrender in a day or two after Mrs. Nack had her hearing, but Gotha told him to wait. He denied that he told Gotha anything except that Mrs. Nack shot Guldensuppe and that he (Thorn) held the body while it was cut up. Told Gotha he would not run away while Mrs. Nack was in trouble.

Mrs. Nack gave him Guldensuppe's watch and chain at the Woodside cottage the day after the murder. Told him she took them from Guldensuppe after she killed him.

The direct examination ended here, having lasted an hour and ten minutes.

Surrogate Weller conducted the cross-examination, which continued until the recess. Thorn stood it well. He hesitated sometimes, and occasionally said, "I can't remember," but generally answered promptly and clearly, with no indication of temper or excitement. He seemed entirely at ease, and once or twice looked coolly at the side door as he heard somebody open it. On two occasions he seemed to be amused by wrangles among the lawyers, and smiled placidly.

The lawyers wrangled a good deal, and lost their tempers as the atmosphere became more oppressive.

Thorn said when he and Guldensuppe met at Mrs. Nack's, Mrs. Nack had told him she would prove she loved him by telling him she did before Guldensuppe's face, but she did not. Instead she told Guldensuppe that he (Thorn) had been calling him names. That strated the row.

Lied to Capt. O'Brien.

He confessed that they had lied to O'Brien in several statements, and said the bunch of keys to the Woodside cottage contained five or six. He denied that he suspected that Guldensuppe was to go to the cottage or know anything of it. If the two witnesses who saw him buy the plaster of paris said he bought it before 10 o'clock in the morning they lied, he said. Did not see which side of the head Guldensuppe was shot in. The knife Mrs. Nack used looked like a butcher's knife.

Time after time Mr. Weller tried to trip Thorn, while asking about the cutting up, by saying, "Did you sever the head with the knife?" and the like, but the witness invariably saw the trap and answered, "I didn't. Mrs. Nack did." He said he did not know why Mrs. Nack cut away the skin from Guldensuppe's breast.

After a recess, from 12:30 to 1:30, Thorn again appeared, cool as ever. He was taken over his story, detail by detail, and stuck to it well, answering promptly. He seemed to be embarrassed only when he had to confess that he had told various lies.

On redirect examination Mr. Howe tried to use Mrs. Nack's evidence on the former trial. He got some of it before the jury, but the Judge ruled it all out, on the ground that Mrs. Nack was not dead or insane. Mr. Howe argued that she was the same as dead as she could not be forced to testify. District Attorney Olcott took part in the discussion, and the testimony was ruled out finally. Mr Howe protested vigorously and filed an exception. This was the worst blow the defense received. Mr. Howe tried by taunts and defiances to force the people to produce Mrs. Nack, but District Attorney Youngs said she refused to testify.

Thorn left the stand at 4:35, after a siege of more than five hours. The last part of his examination was regarding letters planning suicide between himself and Mrs. Nack, in the Queens County Jail. In this Thorn had decidedly the best of it.

He received a heavy blow, however, when three witnesses who live where Mrs. Nack lived swore positively that she was at home from 2 to 4 o'clock on the day of the murder, trimming a hat in her room. This contradicts Thorn's story that she was with him at the cottage cutting up the body until 4 o'clock.

Both sides rested at 4:50 o'clock.

THE LOWELL OBSERVATORY.

Important Discoveries of the Year by the Astronomers at Flagstaff, Arizona.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The astronomers at Percival Lowell's observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, have been very busy this year. Dr. J. J. See, who is largely responsible for the important discoveries made there, is in this city with all his records, for the purpose of superintending their publication.

Briefly summarized, the work of the year at Flagstaff includes the discovery of about 500 new stellar systems; measuring of some 700 systems noticed by previous observers; the careful examination of 50,000 stars in the zone between 20 and 65 degrees south declination, all brighter than the tenth magnitude; the detection of the rotations of Jupiter's third and fourth satellites, resulting in valuable information; an exhaustive generalization of the stars in space; an investigation with excellent results of the phenomenon known as the twinkling of the stars, and a generalization of many double stars.

Mr. Lowell took up the study of Mercury and Venus. In the course of a few months he was able to prove that these two planets rotate only once in the course of their sidereal revolutions, and thus show only one hemisphere to the sun. Mercury was found to have numerous perfectly distinct markings and to be practically devoid of atmosphere. Venus has workings which are more difficult, but clearly recognizable in the clear and pure air of Arizona. It was shown to have numerous fine lines upon its surface, and a moderately dense atmosphere.

Besides the planetary work, the subject of double stars was taken up, and here Dr. See made his discoveries alluded to above. Some of the new stars are very large and bright, and are certainly among the most important of known stellar systems. In addition to these bright stars there are many others which are very close and can be barely separated in the great telescope when the images are very still. It was even suggested that a few of the most difficult objects—those which are excessively obscure and shine with a dull, brownish light—might not be self-luminous, but are probably planets shining by reflected light. Should these darkish bodies turn out to be actual planets they would be the first of the kind ever seen. They are certainly unique in appearance, and lie on the very limit of vision, and every one of these objects swept upon by Dr. See was found to be new.

Dr. See is occupied with problems of cosmical evolution, and the new material gathered by the Lowell Observatory will prove of great value in future research. Mr. Lowell's interest in these matters is said to be quite as great as in the study of planets.

J. F. McGEE DECLINES OFFICE.

Gov. Griggs Offers Him the Prosecutorship of Hudson County.

It was reported in Jersey City yesterday that Gov. Griggs had tendered to J. Flavel McGee of the firm of McGee, Bedle & Bedle the position of Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hudson County, to succeed Charles H. Winfield, whose term expires April 1, 1898. Mr. McGee said, however, that he had been compelled to decline the position for the reason that he could only accept it at the sacrifice of his practice.

Gov. Griggs, who was in attendance on the Chancery Court, declined to say what he should do about the appointment.

Among those named for the place are James B. Vredenberg and James S. Erwin of Jersey City and Col. Charles D. Fuller of Bayonne.

BROOKLYN'S ALTERED RETURNS.

Justice Smith Orders a Recount in Three Assembly Districts.

Justice Wilmot M. Smith of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, yesterday granted a peremptory writ of mandamus, returnable to-morrow, directing the Board of Canvassers to canvass the vote for Assemblyman in the Second, Tenth, and Twelfth Election Districts of the Twentieth Ward from the returns filed in the Police Department, as the original statements filed with the County Clerk and Board of Elections were "forged and altered." The board is ordered to treat the original and certified copy of the returns in those districts as "null and void." In rendering his decision Justice Smith said:

"Any further steps to determine who is the guilty party must be taken by the District Attorney, if any steps are taken at all."

This decision determines the application of Samuel W. Hubbard, the Democratic candidate, for a recount of the ballots. The Republican candidate was John E. Thorne.

Flag for a Philadelphia School.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The National Society of the American Institute of Civics this afternoon presented to the Boys' High school a handsome American flag. The ceremonies, which took place in the presence of about 1,000 students, were participated in by Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Col. H. H. Adams, the New York Grand Army of the Republic, Mayor Warwick and others.

Librarian Keen Makes a Change.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Gregory B. Keen, Librarian of the University of Pennsylvania, to-day accepted the post of Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, an office held for many years by Frederick D. Stone, who died last Summer.

High-grade Plumbing Fixtures.
The Meyer-Snitzen Co., L't'd, 5 E. 19th St., N. Y. —Adv.

AN ESCAPE FROM DAWSON

Thomas Magee's Story of His Forty-two Days' Journey in Alaska.

FULL OF PERIL AND HARDSHIP

Two Hundred Miles of Navigation Up the Icy Yukon and Three Hundred Miles of Overland Travel.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 29.—Thomas Magee of San Francisco, who arrived in this city on the steamer City of Seattle from Dawson City, in giving an account of his trip over the Dalton trail, said:

"In a canoe with one Indian and Mr. Ferguson, my son, and myself left Dawson Oct. 14 with about 600 pounds of food and personal effects. Jack Dalton, two days later, with an Indian in a fourteen-foot shell, having about 200 pounds of freight, followed. He overtook us ten days out, and when the ice was running very heavily in the Yukon. On the fourth day we encountered very severe obstacles in crossing the river at a point where it was much too deep for poling After two hours' work and repeated danger of foundering, we finally got across. The ice in the main river grew daily worse until the ninth day, when in a slough, with a raging current, high banks, and overhanging trees, we were caught in nearly ice-closed water. Further progress seemed impossible.

"Here Dalton and the Indian joined us, his canoe having been partially wrecked by ice jamming half a mile ahead. We joined forces.

"After thirteen days of this up-river work—all days of difficulty, doubt, and danger—we reached Selkirk Oct. 25. After a rest of two days we left Selkirk.

"Thirteen inches of snow was on the ground, and more was threatening. A trail through the woods had to be cut as we slowly headed for Five Finger Rapids, fifty-five miles further up the Yukon.

"We had five horses. The trail kept, so bad that on the second day, Dalton and two other men went back to Selkirk and brought up a canoe, to which the packs were transferred, thus greatly lightening the horses. Feed was scarce, and the animals, reindeer-like, had to paw down in the snow to get to it. It snowed off and on for two days. On the third day it seemed that further snowfalls might make the trail impassable for anything like rapid travel. Two feet already lay on the level.

"Under these circumstances, and with over 300 miles of land travel before us, Dalton strongly urged us to go back to Selkirk. But we refused, and for very good reasons. My son and I already had contributed all our provisions, and a single pound was not to be had at Selkirk. The Yukon was then almost closed with ice. There was, therefore, no apparent hope that we could get back to Dawson, and, even if there, nothing was to be had to eat. To go on was, therefore, the only wise course.

"Near Five Finger Rapids the horses swam the river again, and we pushed up the right bank to Cormack's post, twenty-five miles, where we left the Yukon and any possibility of turning back. Six days over a very rough country, but with no new snow, brought us to Hootchy-Eye, seventy-five miles, where there were three deserted Indian cabins.

"The next day we passed through a country bare of timber, in a very gloomy, wind-threatening weather. On the summit of the surrounding mountains heavy gales and show were prevailing. Bad water beyond Hootchy-Eye poisoned most of the party, causing severe and frequent cramps and hemorrhages. We got only two meals a day on the entire trip, breakfast always in the dark between 4 and 6, and dinner between 4 and 5.

"The short daylight and the difficulty of packing provisions did not allow stops for midday meals. A meal at Dalton's Post, which we reached in six days from Hootchy-Eye, and composed of canned corn beef and bread, baked by Dalton, and a can of cold tomatoes, had a magic effect on our physical strength, comfort, and satisfaction. Our horses were left here. Two had died on the way.

"Thirty miles from the post was another base of Dalton supplies in two tents. We should have reached this place, called the Cache, on the second day. We walked from 7:30 A. M. until after 7 P. M., three hours past daylight, without reaching timber shelter or without reaching the Cache. We then lost the trail, Dalton still being behind at the post.

"A night spent far within the arctic regions could not have been more desolately exposed, though, of course, it could have been colder. The thermometer was about 20 degrees below zero, and the wind made it worse.

"Four of the party partially froze their feet during the night.

"Next morning we found, much to our disgust, that we had been only three-quarters of a mile from the Cache.

"Next day, by moonlight, very early, we were off for the first summit, for there were two to cross. The first has an elevation of 2,800 feet; the second is 900 feet lower. The pace was a running walk and the course largely over smooth ice. I got some very bad falls.

"After crossing this summit the worst of our troubles were over and we were within forty miles of Chilkat.

"I had in forty days traveled on an icy river for 200 miles and by land for over 300 miles, pushing on, in very poor condition, a portion of the time in intense pain.

"For of the time I did not in the least care whether I lived or died. Had I been assured any morning of the trip that I would be dead before night I would with none the less appetite have eaten my full share of bacon and beans and drunk my coffee in contentment.

"For the last day I did not walk, but rode in an Indian sleigh on the ice of Chilkat River. We entered the world again on the forty-second day from Dawson."

STEAM SLEDS FOR KLONDIKE.

George Roberts Devises a Plan to Relieve the Distress in Dawson During Winter.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 29.—Inventor George Roberts believes he has solved the problem of getting food to the starving miners at Dawson this Winter. During the last four mouths he has had a small force of men working on steam ice sleds, which he has been planning during three years past. Ten steam sleds and a steam mountain sled to climb Chilkoot Pass are now nearly finished. Next week part of them will be shipped to Dyea.

After testing them, Roberts and six men will start for Dawson with two ice sleds and thirty tons of supplies. One sled will carry frozen beef, which Roberts has agreed to deliver in Dawson in January. When the trial trip is completed by his return, nine ice sleds, each drawing three trailers, will be put in operation. This train will carry 200 tons, and it is intended to make two round trips per month.

One sled will run up Dyea River, carrying supplies to the foot of the Chilkoot Pass. Each sled will be operated by a boiler and two engines of twenty-two horse power, the latter being similar to marine engines. They will furnish power for a stern wheel having sharp pointed projecting spokes to dig in the ice. Roberts says the sleds will run twenty-five miles an hour on smooth ice.

The mountain sled will lift itself 4,000 feet, to the summit of Chilkoot Pass, by means of capstans and clutch pulleys, operating on an anchored cable. It will have a boiler and engine of nine horse power and lift three tons of freight at each ascent. Roberts is backed by Montreal, Victoria, and Tacoma men, who have organized the International Steam Sled Company. He has a National reputation as an inventor, having built the only successful steam railroad-track layer. Patents for his steam sleds have been applied for.

The City of Seattle's Treasure.

SEATTLE, Nov. 29.—Ferdinand Schmitz, one of the proprietors of Butler Hotel, where Dalton, Gates, Boyle, and other Klondikers stopped, made a signed statement to-night that he receipted for $800,000 in drafts and thirty-five pounds of gold dust that came down on the City of Seattle.

This statement does not, however, agree with statements made by Mr. Magee and other passengers on the City of Seattle. According to their statements the total of the treasure brought on the steamer was not over $60,000.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN'S NEMESIS.

Lillian A. Ashley Said to be on Her Way Here to Shoot the San Francisco Turfman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Lillian A. Ashley, the young woman who sued "Lucky" Baldwin for breach of promise two years ago, and whose sister shot at him during the trial of the case in San Francisco, is on her way to New York, and it is said she has threatened to kill him. Baldwin, who is at the Hoffman House, in New York, has been notified that the young woman is armed and is evidently in earnest in her threats to kill him.

Miss Ashley left Pasadena early yesterday morning, having bought a through ticket to New York and rented her section in the sleeping car under the name of Mrs. C. B. Boetzel. She kept her departure as secret as possible, but told some persons she was making the trip to be present at the wedding of her sister, Emma, in New York to a Brazilian coffee planter worth many millions. Baldwin's friends think that the whole story of the wedding is an invention of Miss Ashley, designed to conceal the real object of her trip.

Mrs. Ashley's acquaintance with Baldwin dates from 1890, when he met her in Boston, whither she had gone from her Vermont home, hoping to obtain an education. Her trouble with the noted turfman, however, did not begin until 1895, when she found her unaided struggles in the Eastern city unavailing.

Recalling the California millionaire and having obtained the impression that he was a great philanthropist and took a deep interest in struggling girls, she wrote to him telling of her ambitions, and asking advice and aid. She says that Baldwin promptly replied, professing great interest in her and promising to aid her. He also asked for her photograph. She sent it, and soon afterward, she alleges, he wrote that if she would come to California he would arrange for her to pursue her studies and would give her employment. She responded to the summons, and ultimately became a member of the Baldwin household.

After she was cast off by the turfman she began a suit for $75,000 damages for breach of promise. The suit was tried in San Francisco in 1896 and the trial proved highly sensational. Baldwin's defense was that his reputation was so bad and so well known that no woman could be deceived by his promises. During the trial Emma Ashley, a sister of the plaintiff, fired at Baldwin in the court room, narrowly missing him. Baldwin won the case, the court holding that he was not legally bound to support Miss Ashley and her child. Since then the woman has followed him all over the country. He has frequently caused her arrest.

BAD YEAR ON THE CANAL.

Grain Rate the Lowest on Record with One Exception.

BUFFALO, Nov. 29.—The canal season of 1897 has virtually closed, and the best that can be said for it is that it has not been the worst season on record. That bad preeminence still belongs to 1895.

The wheat shipments this season reached 25,964,172 bushels. This is a decrease of 1,000,000 bushels compared with last year, but an increase of 5,000,000 bushels over 1895. The average rate of freight on wheat was 2.8 per cent., compared with 3.7 per cent. last year, and 2.2 per cent. in 1895. The rate on grain this year is the lowest with one exception, on record.

SARATOGA'S PRESIDENCY.

SARATOGA, Nov. 29.—Supreme Court Justice McLaughlin of Port Henry has decided in favor of the defendant in the case of the people, ex rel. Caleb W. Mitchell, against Charles H. Sturges. Both Mitchell and Sturges are ex-village Presidents of Saratoga Springs. The case was tried last April.

Mitchell was legislated out of office and Sturges was chosen to succeed him. Mitchell claimed that the act was unconstitutional and began this suit. Justice McLaughlin finds that the Legislature had power to pass the act in question, and its passage was the lawful exercise of legislative power, and was Constitutional. The Court also decides that Sturges was duly and legally appointed village President.

Dinner in Honor of George B. Post.

On the 15th of December the Architectural League of New York will celebrate the sixtieth birthday of George B. Post, the well-known architect, by a subscription dinner in the Vanderbilt Gallery of the American Fine Arts Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Post was for four years President of the Architectural League; he is now President of the American Institute of Architects and of the Fine Arts Federation of New York. In addition to the dinner the league is arranging a special exhibition of Mr. Post's work as an architect.

A good idea
is to keep some Pearline in a sifter, ready to use for floor-washing, dish-washing, etc., etc. You sprinkle a little over the floor, for instance, and then just wash it over with a wet cloth. See how much more convenient to use than soap, to say nothing of the easier work!
If you're buying and using Pearline simply for washing clothes, and not for all kinds of washing and cleaning, you're cheating yourself out of a great deal of comfort and economy. 547
MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

Tiffany & Co.

NEW SILVER WORKS

Messrs. TIFFANY & CO. announce that their new Sterling Silver and Silver-Plated Ware Works at Forest Hill, Newark, N. J., are now in full operation.

The greatly increased facilities, new labor-saving methods and other improvements introduced, enable them now to offer to their patrons many more advantages in prices and workmanship than were possible heretofore.

Mail orders, estimates, or general inquiries are always assured prompt attention.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

CROKER STAYS AT LAKEWOOD.

Mayor-Elect Van Wyck and Most of the Other Tammany Leaders Return Without Him.

Richard Croker, Judge Van Wyck, and all the other Tammany leaders who have been sojourning at Lakewood were expected to return to this city yesterday. The Mayor-elect came, accompanied by a number of lesser lights, but Mr. Croker was not with them, and the information they brought was that Mr. Croker would be at the New Jersey resort for a week or ten days longer.

The cause of this apparent change of programme on the part of the Tammany chief was explained on the ground that he had experienced such marked benefit from the rest and sleep he had been able to enjoy at Lakewood that he had determined to linger there longer for the sake of his physical well-being.

There was a disposition among those who are watching the Tammany situation here from the office seekers' point of view, however, to attribute it to a desire to escape the importunities of applicants and their friends. Here, they say, Mr. Croker is compelled to listen to useless petitions and suggestions, whereas at Lakewood he can send for those whom he really wants to see and hold conferences undisturbed. Judge Van Wyck, it is thought, will be likely to drop down to Lakewood again while Mr. Croker is there, and while those best prepared to speak say that absolutely no "slate" has been arranged, it is not doubted that a number of the leading places under the next administration will have been apportioned before Mr. Croker reaches New York again.

LO! THE VENISON WAS NOT!

The members of the Hogan's Alley Yacht Club of Port Richmond, S. I., were a woeful lot of amateur sailors last night, for a banquet to which they had been invited was abruptly declared off.

The Hogan's Alley sailors were to have been the guests of Lewis Morris, a well-known West New Brighton sportsman, who had invited the members to a venison dinner to be held at a local hostelry. Mr. Morris returned home a few days ago from a hunting trip in the Maine woods, where he shot two large deer. He had them dressed and sent to Staten Island, one as a present to a friend, the other for safe keeping in the icebox of a Port Richmond butcher. This one was to have been cut up into venison steaks for the jolly yachtsmen last evening.

When the chef went to the butcher yesterday to get his venison, however, he was surprised to learn that it had mysteriously disappeared. Mr. Morris hurried to the shop, and a vigorous but vain search was instituted. Mr. Morris was therefore reluctantly compelled to abandon the banquet. He is indignant, and says that, while the venison has evidently been stolen as a joke, he will make it warm for the practical joker if he ever discovers him.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Col. Robert T. Lincoln, Chicago; E. O. Thayer, Boston; William Bliss, President Boston and Albany Railway, Boston; Samuel Hoar, Boston.

MANHATTAN—William Gammell, Providence; Ashley Pond, Detroit.

WALDORF—Postmaster Gen. James A. Gary, Washington; J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania Railway, Philadelphia; Jeane Millus, Paris; Jeane Boldini, Paris; Maurice Joostens, Secretary Belgian Legation, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.
Bedli, George S., Columbus, Ohio; dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Albert.
Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Brigham, D. H. & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.
Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. C. Stoepel, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bush, Simmons & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Bush, hats and caps; Hotel Manhattan.
Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; T. Keely, domestics; J. C. Yates, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Cohen, M. Son & Co., Petersburg, Vt.; C. Cohen, notions; Hotel Imperial.
Dey Brothers, & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Landon; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. L. Tucker, dry goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Mills, knit goods, 104 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Friedman & Rosenau, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; S. Friedman, notions and carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Frear, William H., Troy, N. Y.; C. C. Herrick, ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.
Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, underwear; Hotel Imperial.
Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; L. Strauss, white goods and laces; 138 Spring Street; Belvedere House.
Heyneman & Company, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Eloesser, domestics and furnishing goods, 43 Lispenard Street; Metropolitan Hotel.
Hoosier Manufacturing Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. P. Evans, pants and overalls; 75 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Horne, Joseph & Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. B. Horne, neckwear, 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
Horsfall & Rothschild, Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Rothschild, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.
Leech, The, & Rice Company, Bethlehem, Penn.; J. A. Rice, dry goods and carpets; Ashland House.
Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; L. M. Cousens, clothing; 79 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; G. Noss, dry goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, silks; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Rogowin, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sampliner, A. W. & J., Cleveland, O.; J. Sampliner, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Schupp, C., Plymouth, Penn.; dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. M. Lindsay, cloths and dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill; Miss S. Thal, fancy goods, Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; Union Square Hotel.
Strauss, H., Louisville, Ky.; S. Z. Lorch, cloaks and suits, 443 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.
Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.
Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. F. Sullivan, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Taylor Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; A. Taylor, millinery; Sinclair House.
Herman, Brothers, Lindauer & Company, Nashville, Tenn.; W. Herman, furnishing goods; 21 White Street; Hoffman House.
Warren, Neely & Company, Nashville, Tenn.; A. S. Warren, notions; Westminster Hotel.
Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; F. Meyer, furnishing goods and clothing; 472 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. Sheridan, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.
McGillin, The E. M., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. M. McGillin, dress goods, silks, velvets, domestics, linens, notions, jewelry, and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.
Masten, W. L. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. I. Masten, furnishing and cotton piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Kunkle, J. H., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Kunkle, carpets, cloaks, and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Schaffnit & Walter, New Orleans, La.; D. A. Walter, jewelry; 343 East Forty-seventh Street.
Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.
Oppenheimer & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheimer, clothing; Hoffman House.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. A. Clairmont, domestics and linens; 877 Broadway.
Goldsmith Brothers & Co., Scranton, Penn.; A. Goldsmith, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Hegerle & Guthman, St. Bonifacious, Minn.; H. Guthman, dry goods; Astor House.

TO AID STUDENTS IN PARIS

Mrs. Frank Leslie Gives $5,000 to the Fund of the American National Institute.

THE SCHEME AND ITS SCOPE

Miss Matilda Smedley Describes the Progress of the Work at a Meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Continental Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, held yesterday afternoon in the studio of Count Henri von Daur, Van Dyck Studio Building, 939 Eighth Avenue, to which the officers of the State and general societies and two other New York chapters, the Colonial and Knickerbocker, were invited, the announcement was made public that $5,000 had been given to the American National Institute. It was a gift from Mrs. Frank Leslie.

The institute, which was incorporated in this State on Dec. 9, 1895, and numbers Chauncey M. Depew, John D. Crimmins, Henry G. Marquand, the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, ex-Governor of Maine; Count von Daur, and President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, among its Trustees, is to be domiciled in Paris within a year, it is hoped, and its mission is now being partially prosecuted there by means of the funds already obtained for it. The amount has been swelled to $25,000 by Mrs. Leslie's generous contribution. The purpose of the institute is to provide a home for young American students of art, music, or literature in Paris. Both sexes are to be admitted, but applicants must pass beforehand an examination conducted by an American board, whose members stand at the head of their several professions, of art, music, &c., in this country. Protégés of the institute have already been placed in various private families in Paris.

Miss Matilda Smedley, the founder of the institution, of which Mrs. Walden Pell is President, was present at the meeting yesterday, over which the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. George Washington Wallis, Jr., presided, and it was in connection with Miss Smedley's explanation of the work, in a paper entitled "American Patriotism in Paris," that the announcement of Mrs. Leslie's gift was made.

Scope of the Work.

This contribution will be held in reserve, together with the remaining capkal of the institute, for the erection of the building which is to be its Parisian home, and will stand somewhere in the neighborhood of the Champs-Elysées. F. Adolphe Bocage, a Frenchman, is the architect, and his plans for the edifice, which he contributes freely to the institute, were on view at the meeting yesterday, as well as the photographs of many of the distinguished actors, painters, writers, sculptors, singers, and surgeons who have given their portraits to Miss Smedley, bearing their autographs, in token of appreciation of her work. The new building, according to M. Bocage's estimate, will cost, all told, 650,000f., about $130,000, so that over $100,000 more must be contributed before it can be erected. It will occupy 530 square meters of ground, costing 230,000f., ($46,000,) the price being over $88 a square meter in that locality.

The building will accommodate 100 pupils, who will have a dining room, a library, a tea room, and a drawing room at their disposal, besides three parlors and four ordinary-sized studios, while the top story, the seventh above the ground floor, will be devoted to one large common studio. The students, who will pay from $350 to $400 a year for their tuition, board, lodging, &c., may study in or out of the institute, as they please, and scholarships lasting for the ten months of a school year may be obtained

DE LOME TALKS AUTONOMY

Spanish Minister Says Blanco Will Name a Cabinet and Begin an Executive Government.

SYSTEM COMPARED TO CANADA'S

Cuban Elections Delayed by the Difficulty of Making an Apportionment of the Population — Tariff Privileges Given.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, had an interview with Assistant Secretary Day to-day. It is the plan of Capt. Gen. Blanco to take steps for the immediate execution of the reform schemes of the Madrid Government, and to do this legally a provisional arrangement will be made.

The Captain General will appoint directly a full acting Cabinet, composed of a Secretary of the Interior and Justice, who will be the Premier; a Secretary of Finance, a Secretary of Public Instruction, a Secretary of Public Works, and finally, a Secretary of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

With this Cabinet, the Captain General will have at hand the means for a fully equipped executive government, which will last only until the elections shall have resulted in the choice of a new government. These elections are delayed, it is said, only by reason of the lack of an accurate census of the population of Cuba, which is essential in order to apportion the representation in the Legislature.

Señor de Lome has received long dispatches from Madrid showing in detail the plan of autonomy which Spain is about to apply to Cuba. While these do not give the text of the new law, they explain all important features and clear up doubts which had arisen from the unofficial reports which have come from Madrid.

All Autonomists Have Asked For.

Speaking of the new laws, the Minister said to-day:

"I regret that much misapprehension has arisen over the new law owing to the very meagre reports heretofore received concerning it. I must admit also that I have been astonished at the disposition in some quarters to criticise small technical features without looking at the broad, general character of the new reform law. It is a measure which will stand the closest scrutiny, and I am very desirous that the American people should look into it with care, studying it and comparing it with other constitutional methods of governing colonies. Such study, I am sure, will fully vindicate the law, and commend it to the people of this country outside of those irreconcilables who are always to be met with. One of the recent criticisms is that this plan of autonomy is the same as the old plan, with some change of detail. As a matter of fact, the new plan is a complete realization of the policy and platforms of the Autonomist Party during the last twenty years. The old plan of autonomy gave to Cuba an advisory body. It did not have final authority in making laws, but merely advised as to those laws.

"Now, however, the new law proposes to give Cuba a parliamentary body of full lawmaking power. The completeness of this legislative power is as great as if not greater than that enjoyed by Canada or by any State of the United States. This is readily demonstrated by comparing the plan of the new law with that of the British North American act of 1867, which established the present parliamentary system of Canada.

Qualification Like Canada's.

"According to the Canadian law, the Canadian Parliament consists of two bodies. The upper house is made up of members appointed by the crown, each member holding a life tenure, with a qualification that no member is eligible unless he has an income of $4,000. The provision for the new Cuban upper house is along the same general line, but is far less stringent. Instead of the crown appointing all of the upper house, as in the case of Canada, the Spanish crown is to appoint only one-half the members of the upper house of Cuba. The other half are to be elected by the people of Cuba every five years. There is a four-thousand-dollar property qualification for membership of the upper house of Cuba, which is the same as that in Canada. The same comparison holds good between the proposed lower house of Cuba and the lower house in Canada. There is a twenty-five-hundred-dollar property qualification for members of the lower house in Canada, and also a qualification as to those who may vote for such members. But in the new plan for Cuba there is no property qualification as to the electors. It is one man, one vote; the same be he black or white.

"If the new home-rule law is compared with the systems prevailing in the several States of the United States, it will be found that Cuba is to have a far greater measure of control of her own affairs than do the several States in this country. For instance, she is to have control of her postal affairs, control of her banking and currency, control of her customs. This last feature is most important, and, according to dispatches I have received from Madrid, it is as follows:

Right to Make a Tariff Granted.

"The insular parliament will form its own tariff, fixing both import and export duties. The home Government, together with the insular Government, will make a schedule of such peninsular and insular products as by common agreement shall enjoy a preferential duty over similar foreign products, which in no case shall exceed 35 per cent. In case of disagreement in the preparation of said schedule, the point in dispute shall be submitted to a committee of members of the Cortes, consisting of an equal number of peninsulars and Cubans.

"It will be observed that this gives to the Cuban Parliament entire control of the tariff with the condition that there shall be preferential duties for Spain not exceeding 35 per cent. It should be understood that this preferential duty is not an unusual feature. Even under the last reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, which is conceded to have been the most satisfactory reciprocity treaty made by the United States, there was a preferential duty of 50 per cent. to Spain. Under the new law this is cut down to 35 per cent. Moreover, it should be understood the preferential duties do not cover all the tariff schedules, as they did when the United States and Cuba had a reciprocity treaty, but cover only a limited number of articles. These articles, doubtless, will be so chosen as not to affect the trade between the United States and Cuba, so that, while Spain enjoys the preference from her colony, it will not be a preference as against the United States."

To Assume Part of Cuba's Debt.

When it was suggested to the Minister that among certain classes no plan of autonomy was acceptable, he said:

"Certainly, there are irreconcilables on both sides—Spanish irreconcilables and Cuban irreconcilables. But they are not the ones to be considered. It is the people at large and the material interests of Cuba that are to be considered. The Cuban irreconcilable says he will not accept this new law. He does not point out its defects or suggest remedies. He simply declines to accept it. Such men are out of court. They are not open to argument or reason.

"There is another feature which should be noted. For the first time the Government has said officially that Spain will assume a part of the debt of Cuba. The payment of this debt is to be arranged by the Cortes, but it is to be on a basis satisfactory to both parties."

Recurring to the legislative powers which Cuba would enjoy, the Minister was asked if this was not qualified to some extent by the right of approval reserved to the Governor General in certain cases.

"It will be found on examining the new law," answered the Minister, "that the Governor General has this reserved right only in three specific cases, while the general rule is that the laws go into effect without reserve. Furthermore, these three reservations are the same as those given to the Governor General of Canada or to any other Colonial executive. This will be found to be the case by examining the British American Act of 1867, already referred to. In short, there is nothing unusual in these reservations in a few specific cases of a National character, but it is the universal principle in the Constitutional Government of colonies.

Cuban Autonomists Satisfied.

"That honest investigation of the new law will show its broad scope and liberal provisions is shown by a dispatch I have just received from a friend at Madrid," continued the Minister.

"He says that Mr. Giberga has a statement in The Liberal strongly approving the new law. This Mr. Giberga is one of the most prominent Autonomists of Cuba. He was elected as an Autonomist to the Cortes, but declined owing to his hostility to the former Government. Lately he has been in Paris, and now gives this strong approval of the home-rule law."

The dispatch to the Minister is as follows:

"The Liberal prints a statement of Giberga expressing his satisfaction in the new rule, and his confidence in its success. In the statement he makes a review of all of the reforms, finds a complete and satisfactory the tariff reform whose period of transition established in the Fortieth Article does not affect the principle of autonomous tariff. He says that all those reforms commend themselves to the sympathy of every good Autonomist, and that no thinking person can doubt that Cuba enters in a new life of right and dignity that assures to her political liberty and economical prosperity."

W. & J. SLOANE

"THE HELENA"

An upholstery tapestry of rare softness; a unique rendering of the tulip motif brought out in dull colors.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS

9 and 12 feet wide.

In plain colorings and with shaded borders. Exclusive to our order for the United States.

Broadway and 19th St.

CUBANS DYING IN EXILE.

Report that 150 Out of 250 Sent to Fernando Po Are Dead.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.—Letters received here to-day in the West African mail bring terrible news concerning the Cuban exiles on the Island of Fernando Po, the Spanish penal colony.

It is said that 150 out of the 250 exiles sent there are already dead and the survivors complain bitterly of the treatment they have received. Some of the exiles were transported from Cuba without trial, and were landed at Fernando Po to live as best they could. The dead were buried without coffins.

IMPRESSIONS AT MADRID DIFFER.

Marshal Martinez Campos Will Go to Cuba if Necessary.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—The Cuban autonomy decrees have been received with conflicting impressions; but most Spaniards are disposed to accept the change as dictated by the necessities of the situation.

Marshal Martinez Campos warmly approves the decrees and is willing to go to Cuba if necessary. Gen. Azcarraga reserves his opinion until he sees the effect of them upon the rebellion. The Carlist organ, El Correo Español, describes the decrees as "national treason." The organ of the Extreme Conservatives, La Nacional, asks whether the nation will tolerate such a policy.

Both these papers will be prosecuted for their utterances.

DON CARLOS WANTS TO AGITATE.

He Summons the Marquis Cerralbo to See Him in Venice.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—It is stated here that Don Carlos, the pretender, has summoned to Venice, where he is now residing, the Marquis Cerralbo, his representative in Spain, with a view of promoting a fresh agitation on the subject of the autonomy decrees.

The Marquis Cerralbo recently tried to negotiate a loan in the Carlist interest, but the attempt was a failure.

EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

The Tug Dauntless Carries a Big Cargo for the Insurgents—Tricks the Vesuvius.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 29.—The tug Dauntless is on the way to Cuba. It is expected she will reach there to-night with a large cargo of arms and ammunition for the Cubans. She left here Nov. 19, towing the schooner Thomas to Savannah.

At Mayport, the Vesuvius stopped her and searched her, but did not search the schooner, on which the cargo was concealed under a lot of lumber.

Out at sea the cargo was transferred to the Dauntless, but she towed the schooner to the mouth of the Savannah River, where she left in sight of the revenue cutter Boutwell. Returning she met a steamer on which Capt. O'Brien was a passenger, and then she steamed for Cuba.

O'Brien took dinner with officers of the Vesuvius Sunday, and at night slipped away, though watched by Spanish spies, and joined the Dauntless.

The naval officers are greatly chagrined at the way in which they were fooled. The cargo is a big one, and includes three large guns.

WESTERN PIPE LINE SOLD.

Bought by the Standard Oil Company to Avoid an Ohio Decision.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The Indiana and Illinois Pipe Line Company has been sold. The Cudahys were the chief owners and founders of the company, and have been making a very good thing out of it. It was a competitor of the Standard Oil Company.

Forced by the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio to do business under some other name, the Standard Oil people made a bid for the Indiana and Illinois Pipe Line, and secured it for something between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. The Cudahy Pipe Line ran from the old Indiana oil fields to Kankakee, Ill., where the oil was loaded into tank cars and brought to the city for sale, chiefly for fuel purposes.

KENTUCKY BOOM COLLAPSES.

The Ashland Improvement Company Makes an Assignment.

ASHLAND, Ky., Nov. 29.—A general deed of assignment to Willis L. Ringo, for some years its general manager, was made by the Ashland Improvement Company to-day. The assets are $119,583 in lands, $105,285 in stock, and $6,250 in notes and accounts, making a total of $231,128. The liabilities in notes and accounts are $140,702.

The old townsite corporation known as the Kentucky Iron, Coal and Manufacturing Company, the stock of which is largely held by the Ashland Improvement Company, and the Ashland and Catlettsburg Street Railway, also thus held, will not be embraced in the failure. The loss falls almost altogether on outside parties, who in 1890 put over $100,000 in the venture. The falling off in the sales of real estate was the cause of the failure. Ex-Gov. S. B. Buckner is President of the company.

Wisconsin Mystery Solved.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Nov. 29.—The mystery which has shrouded the murder of the two children of Ernest Cornell and the cutting of Cornell's throat, some days ago, has been cleared up. To-day Cornell made a confession that he killed his two children and tried to kill himself. This announcement was a great surprise to the officials, who were preparing charges against Cornell's wife and John Lewis, who are confined in the county jail at Waukesha.

New Tin-Plate Mill in Ohio.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Nov. 29.—W. H. Banfield, principal owner of the Irondale Tin Mill, to-day purchased a twenty-acre tract of land in this city for a site for a big sheet mill and steel plant, which is to cost $250,000. The projectors of the new plant say that the work on the building will commence soon after Jan. 1 and that 400 men will be employed at first.

A RECTORSHIP IN DISPUTE

Consolidated Congregations at the Church of the Holy Nativity Disagree.

BISHOP POTTER TO DECIDE

The People of the Church of the Redeemer Seek to Have the Rev. W. E. Johnson Installed at Their New Home.

Consolidation of the two Protestant Episcopal congregations of the Church of the Redeemer and the Church of the Holy Nativity has at last been effected, and appeal was made yesterday for Bishop Potter to decide which of the two rectors of the old parishes shall become rector of the consolidated one.

The Church of the Redeemer, at Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue, the Rev. W. E. Johnson, rector, was sold about two months ago to a syndicate for $110,000. The syndicate intends to tear down the church and build apartment houses upon the site. The reason for the sale was the heavy debts upon the property, one mortgage for $80,000 being held by the city, and another by J. Pierpont Morgan for $25,000. In addition, there was $4,500 accumulated interest. Possession was given on Nov. 20, and the final service was held on Sunday, Nov. 21.

Efforts were made to consolidate with the Church of the Holy Nativity, but three weeks ago the vestry of the latter voted against admitting the Redeemer congregation, although a willingness to contribute about $30,000 remaining after the sale toward the liquidation of the Nativity's debt was expressed.

Negotiations were renewed last week, and on Sunday both the Rev. Fathers Johnson and Wallace officiated at the service in the Church of the Holy Nativity, which is situated at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue. They agreed to leave the matter of which should become rector of the combined congregation to Bishop Potter. It is said that Father Wallace is quite willing to retire, but that his congregation urges him not to do so, its opposition to Father Johnson having been one of the obstacles encountered by the vestries in trying to effect the consolidation.

The consolidation would result under ordinary conditions in a communicant list of about 500, but owing to the inadequate transportation facilities it was expected that few of the Redeemer congregation would connect themselves with the church in Harlem. The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Barbour of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, at Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, invited the Redeemer congregation to attend his church pending negotiations for a new church home, but few did so, for both the Redeemer and the Nativity congregations belong to the advanced ritualistic wing of the Church.

It is said that almost all former members of the Redeemer will go to the Church of St. Edward the Martyr, in One Hundred and Ninth Street, just east of Fifth Avenue. The assistant at the Church of the Redeemer has been the Rev. James Burgess Sill, a recent graduate of the General Seminary and a son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Sill of St. Chrysostom's.

Bishop Potter returned from Philadelphia yesterday, and when seen said that he had not yet had time to give the matter careful thought.

RAPID-TRANSIT REPORT.

Appellate Decision Expected on Friday—If Favorable, Further Obstructive Tactics Are Looked For.

It is expected that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court will hand down on Friday its decision on the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, appointed by it to draw up a plan, and on which argument was heard last week. It is also confidently expected that the report will be favorable to the plan presented. Even in this event, however, it is said that efforts will still be made to delay the building of the road, and these will come in the shape of injunction proceedings. It is hoped by the opponents of the scheme to delay the work until after Jan. 1, when they say it will be impossible to carry it through. The sale of the franchise must be advertised for three weeks, and it is said if the injunction stops this for even a week the award might be defeated until consolidation becomes a fact.

At the office of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden it was said yesterday that some injunction proceedings were expected if the Appellate Division's opinion is favorable, but just what shape the proceedings would take could only be conjectured. It was also said that a temporary injunction might be granted, but that it would likely be allowed to lapse and would not interfere with the plan of building the road. The constitutionality of the act cannot be questioned, as this was disposed of by the Court of Appeals decision of January last.

"If the decision of the Appellate Division is favorable the road will be built," said a representative of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

At the office of Burrill, Zabriskie & Burrill, who are the counsel for the opposing property owners, no information as to possible injunctions or their trend and scope could be obtained.

WAGES CUT IN OHIO.

Workmen in Gov. Bushnell's Factory Disagreeably Surprised.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 29.—According to the statement of J. B. Mecklenberg and other prominent residents of Lagonda, where the large shops of Warder, Bushnell & Glessner are located, there is much indignation among the residents of the place over a cut of wages, or a readjustment, as Manager Bauer terms it, which has been made since the election, in the big factory, of which Gov. Bushnell is the head.

As an illustration of how the readjustment works, the men working on binder frames received 35 cents a piece last year, whereas this year they have been cut to 25 cents.

The people of Lagonda are asking why the papers did not say something about the cut before election. There are now about 800 men at work in the factory.

LIQUID FUEL FOR VESSELS.

New Heating System to be Tested on the Torpedo Boat Stiletto.

The torpedo boat Stiletto arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from the training station at Newport, to be fitted with a system of pipes and valves for supplying liquid fuel to the fireboxes under the boilers in place of coal, which is used at present. Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, in charge of the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has for some time past been busy preparing plans for the alterations.

As yet liquid fuel is in an experimental stage. It has, however, been tried with some success on the two torpedo boats constructed for the battleship Maine, and also on several of the vessels of foreign Governments. The system to be tried on the Stiletto is of novel design, and combines many improvements. Should the tests prove as successful as anticipated, the system will be extended to several other vessels.

It is claimed that with the use of liquid fuel in vessels of the torpedo boat class a considerable quantity of the space now used for coal can be utilized for machinery; that they will be able to stow sufficient fuel to steam nearly twice the distance they cover with their present coal capacity; that the liquid fuel is much cleaner than coal and can be handled with fewer men in the firerooms.

Good Government Club "A" to Meet.

The annual meeting of Good Government Club A will be held at the clubrooms, Tuxedo Building, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, to-morrow at 8 P. M. for the election of Trustees and of delegates to the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs. The victorious candidates of the Citizens' Union in the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts, Assemblymen Seligsberg and Laimbeer, and Aldermen Folks and Oatman, have been invited to address the club. Mr. W. Harris Roome, ex-President of the club and a member of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee, will speak on "The Future of the Citizens' Union."

WHY?

Why do you forget so frequently?

Why do you speak words that you so often regret?

Why do you take up with new acquaintances, forgetting old friends?

Why do you not use clear judgment instead of too often acting upon impulse?

Why do you persistently neglect your health when it is your duty to take special care of it?

Why are you so careless when a sudden chill, headache, tired feeling, and general disgust with life come over you?

Why do you not remember that the best physicians, scientists, and the leading people of the land all recommend pure whiskey as the proper thing to take at such times?

Why do you not recall the fact that there is only one pure medicinal whiskey known to the world, that it is exceedingly popular, that it has been in use for twenty years, and that it is Duffy's Pure Malt?

Why do you not denounce any druggist, grocer, or dealer who tries to offer you some other or inferior whiskey, saying it is just as good?

Why do you not always insist upon having just what you require, just what you desire, and just what you know to be the purest, the best, and most efficient?

GROCERIES.

IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST.

Send for price list of choice Family Groceries to

L. J. CALLANAN

Successor to

CALLANAN & KEMP,

41 and 43 Vesey St., New York City.

VEENDAM FIRED A DERELICT.

Schooner Elite Was in Way of Ocean Travel—Liner Brings the Disabled Maasdam's Passengers.

The Holland-America Line steamship Veendam, from Rotterdam and Plymouth, which arrived yesterday, brought the passengers of her disabled sister ship Maasdam, which, when 500 miles out from Plymouth, bound for New York, was forced to return owing to the disablement of her forward cylinders. The Veendam brought, all told, 28 first cabin, 46 second cabin, and 395 steerage passengers.

Capt. Dent of the Veendam reported passing on Nov. 25, in latitude 46 degrees 44 minutes, longitude 46 degrees 9 minutes, the British schooner Elite, waterlogged, dismasted, and abandoned. She showed only a foot of freeboard. Her foremast was broken off at the deck and the mainmast about five feet below the masthead. Spars and rigging were dragging alongside. As she was a danger to navigation, she was set on fire.

The Elite was sighted Nov. 18 by the British steamer Rossmore, since arrived at Baltimore. She had not then been abandoned, but was already in sorry plight from a hurricane she had encountered, and her men were without food. A heavy sea was running, but the Rossmore managed to get a few provisions aboard. Capt. Hargrave of the Elite refused at that time to be taken off.

When seen by the Veendam the schooner's boats were gone, and it is believed that her crew was picked up by some passing craft, which has not yet reached her destination. As the Elite lay in the track of the transatlantic liners, this supposition seems reasonable.

The Elite was a vessel of 118 tons, bound from Cadiz, Oct. 10, for St. Johns. She hailed from Goole, on the River Humber.

TOM L. JOHNSON FOR NEW YORK.

Henry George's Campaign Manager Removes from Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29.—Tom L. Johnson, who managed Henry George's Mayoralty campaign, will make his home in New York City for an indefinite period. It is given out to intimate friends that he will return in the Spring.

Johnson's elegant stone house on Euclid Avenue has been rented to L. C. Hanna, M. A. Hanna's brother, who will move there immediately. Johnson left for New York Saturday night. The domestics in his house will all go Wednesday. The clerks at the office of the Johnson Company will say nothing.

Charles P. Salen said to-day: "I am positive that there is no political significance in Mr. Johnson's removal to New York. He will be back in the Spring." Lawyer L. A. Russell to-night confirmed the fact of Mr. Johnson's change of residence to New York, but would not confirm the story regarding the lease of his home.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE WEDDING.

New Jersey Man the Bridegroom—A Romantic Courtship.

PENACOOK, N. H., Nov. 29.—George A. Viehmann of New Brunswick, N. J., was married here this evening to Mrs. Mary Abbott Clarke, at the home of the bride. Prof. Louis A. Voorhees of New Brunswick acted as best man.

Several months ago Mr. Viehmann met Mrs. Clarke on a train going from Boston to New York. He rendered the young widow some service, and after a short conversation she asked him to call upon her at the home of a friend in New York. Mr. Viehmann called, and one evening took Mrs. Clarke to the Empire Theatre, where they saw "The Little Minister" played. The tender love scenes of this play aroused Mr. Viehmann to action, and he proposed to Mrs. Clarke. She accepted, and the wedding was set for this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Viehmann will reside in New Brunswick.

Shipping Interests to Help.

The shipping interests of New York City will unite to form an auxiliary to the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association. This was decided at a meeting of representatives of steamship lines, shipping and general merchants held at the Down Town Club yesterday. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected: President—Thomas Jevons of Busk & Jevons; Treasurer—Oswald Sanderson of Sanderson & Son; Secretary—Frederick F. Cook, General Agent of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association; Executive Committee—James A. Punderford of Punderford & Co., J. W. Miller, President Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, and Thomas Jevons; Collection Committee—William P. Clyde of William P. Clyde & Co., Herman C. Schwab of Oelrichs & Co., and H. R. Kunhardt of Kunhardt & Co.

Secretary Wilson in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody and Slater Educational Funds, were the guests of the Georgia Legislature to-day. Secretary Wilson spoke on the pursuit of agriculture as a science, while Dr. Curry appeared as the champion of intellectual development. The latter devoted his argument principally to the common school, but the tone of the address was favorable to the Georgia University.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

8:50 A. M.—2,135 Second Avenue; Bernard Zucker; damage, $20.

5 P. M.—41 Thompson Street; John Ladrozico; damage slight.

5:45 P. M.—243 Second Street; Louis Diamond; damage slight.

6 P. M.—700 East Twelfth Street; Thomas Conery; damage, $5.

7:50 P. M.—66 Grove Street; Frank Dawson; damage, $50.

9:35 P. M.—29 West Sixty-fourth Street; Mrs. Kimberly; damage, $200.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 29.—The town of Farmland was threatened with total destruction by fire to-day, but the Muncie fire department responded to a call for help and succeeded in limiting the fire to six business houses, including the Post Office. The total loss is $25,000, with light insurance.

BUFFALO, Nov. 29.—The building at 151 Main Street, occupied by Godfrey Lumley as a saloon and lodging house, was gutted by fire early this morning. Lumley and his wife and six lodgers had a narrow escape. Loss, $8,000.

PLATT'S CONTROL DENIED

Independent Members-Elect Still Say He Cannot Organize the Assembly.

PREDICT O'GRADY'S DEFEAT

They Pronounce Mr. Platt's Claims of 78 Members a Bluff, and Say Several Country Representatives Will Vote Against Him.

The statement made insistently by organization Republicans that Senator Platt has seventy-eight members of the next Assembly pledged to his support, thus assuring his control of that body, is still vigorously denied by the independent members-elect from this city.

Alfred F. Seligsberg, who was elected in the Twenty-ninth District as an Independent Democrat on the indorsement of the Citizens' Union, when asked yesterday about the accuracy of Mr. Platt's claim, said:

"Mr. Platt will not have enough votes to control the Assembly. He can't elect either Mr. O'Grady or Mr. Nixon or any other candidate of the strictly machine type Speaker, and he knows it. The claims he is making are mere bluffs, put forth with a view to their effect on members whom he thinks he can attach to his side by making them believe it is the winning one. There are members outside of New York and Brooklyn who are being claimed by Mr. Platt, but who will not be found in his column when the count comes."

Mr. Seligsberg would say nothing more definite as to the probable independent strength in the Assembly, as he said that time would show just how fallacious the Republican machine claims were. Mr. Francis E. Laimbeer and Mr. John A. Weekes, Jr., the two independent Republican members-elect from New York, and Mr. Seligsberg have all recently been to Albany, however, and it is known that they came back greatly encouraged by what they learned of the strength of the opposition to Mr. Platt up the State. They found there, it is said, a general feeling that the party organization was being run into the ground by Mr. Platt, and that, whatever might be done now to rescue it, Republican victory next Fall was out of the question.

It has been repeatedly asserted in "machine" quarters that Mr. Weekes would go into the Republican caucus at Albany, but this is contradicted by Mr. Weekes's own frequent and emphatic assertions that he will do no such thing. Mr. Weekes is generally considered one of the most independent of all the Independents, and any classification which puts him in line with the "machine" is regarded by those who know him as ridiculous. Of Mr. Laimbeer's independent attitude there is no doubt. Both these gentlemen are convinced, with Mr. Seligsberg, their Democratic colleague, that there will be enough members outside of New York who will vote with them to prevent Mr. Platt from exercising undisputed sway over the Assembly. They are not willing to make a show of their strength now, deeming it unwise, but they are more confident of success in their programme now than they were immediately after the election.

It is pointed out that, even if Mr. Platt should succeed in organizing the Assembly by bringing to bear the pressure of "regularity" upon the country members hostile to his domination, these members cannot be depended on to put through objectionable legislation at Mr. Platt's behest. This would, it is suggested, force the Republican regulars to combine with the Tammany Democrats if they undertook such legislation, and this "deal," being advertised to all the world, would defeat its own ends.

The independents in this city have by no means, they assert, given up the negotiations which have been in progress since the election to unite all the anti-Platt Republican members of the Assembly. Frequent informal conferences looking to this end are being held, and there is a probability, it is said, that there will be definite news of the results of these in a week or ten days.

The City Club of New York, which took an active part in the non-partisan movement in the last election, has invited the successful candidates of the Citizens' Union for the offices of Assemblyman and Alderman to an informal reception in their honor at the club rooms, 372 Fifth Avenue, on next Wednesday evening. Assemblymen Charles S. Adler, Perez M. Stewart, M. J. Lowenthal, John A. Weekes, Jr., Francis E. Laimbeer, and Alfred F. Seligsberg, and Aldermen C. H. Woodward, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Joseph Oatman, Homer Folks, and Howard P. Okie are expected to be present. Messrs. Stewart and Okie are contesting the election of the Tammany candidates in the Nineteenth District. The reception, it is understood, will be a social affair, without any bearing on pending political complications.

BILLIARD EXPERTS MEET.

Jacob Schaefer Wins the First Game from Daly in the Championship Tournament.

Jacob Schaefer won the first game in the five-cornered fight for the world's billiard championship from Maurice Daly at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall last night. Schaefer completed his string of 500 points with a run of 5 in the fifty-third inning, beating Daly by 221 points.

There are entered in the tournament besides last night's contestants Frank C. Ives, George F. Slosson, and George Sutton. The latter is a Westerner, and his ability as an expert is practically unknown in the East. The game played is the new 18-inch balk line game. It is more difficult than the 14-inch balk line game in that the players are allowed only one shot in balk before driving instead of two, and are allowed only shot in anchor, whereas in the 14-inch game they could "nurse" for ten points. The difficulty experienced by the players because of the increased size of the balk line spaces became apparent before a dozen innings were played last night.

The conditions governing the tournament call for games of 500 points each. The prizes consist of the world's championship emblem and $1,250 added money, $500 in entrance fees and the net box office receipts. The winner will receive the championship medal, subject to challenge, and 50 per cent. of the aggregate money, and second and third prizes are 30 and 20 per cent., respectively.

This afternoon Sutton and Slosson will play, and to-night Ives will meet Daly. Following is the summary of yesterday's game:

Schaefer—3 14 2 4 15 1 10 0 0 0 16 5 16 4 0 3 0 1 79 9 9 1 2 0 3 14 0 1 2 2 11 10 51 16 0 5 17 3 13 5 3 15 0 4 20 32 10 40 2 22 0 0 5—Total, 500. Average, 9 23-53. Highest run, 79.

Daly—5 1 0 5 3 2 2 0 0 2 2 7 8 1 1 2 2 0 0 3 12 4 18 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 4 22 0 1 2 6 5 2 9 11 0 20 22 38 0 0 6 0 24 11 2 11—Total, 279. Average, 5 19-52. Highest run, 38.

MR. WHITNEY IN LEXINGTON.

He Buys Some Race Horses, but Is Not Going on the Turf.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 29.—William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, arrived here yesterday with a party of friends, including Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke, and to-day visited McGrathiana and also attended the auction sales. He had a local dealer bid on a number of horses belonging to the estate of the late Byron McClelland, one of which he bought. This is a yearling bay filly by Bermuda, dam Laura Stone, for which he paid $400.

His agent, Shelby T. Harbison, at his dictation, ran the Sallie McClelland yearling colt His Lordship, by Rayon d'Or, up to $7,900. The colt went to J. D. Smith for $8,000. To-night the four-year-old race horse Loki was knocked down to Mr. Whitney at $3,500, an agent bidding and giving the ex-Secretary's name.

When asked regarding his action in purchasing race horses, Mr. Whitney denied that he intended going on the turf.

Married His Daughter-in-Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 29.—W. M. Gage, a carpenter of Great Bend, who astonished the people of his town last Winter by making two coffins, one for his wife and the other for his daughter-in-law, both of whom at the time were not expected to live, was married Saturday to the daughter-in-law. Last Spring Gage's wife died and was buried in the coffin prepared for her. The daughter-in-law recovered. Her marriage to Gage has provoked such criticism that it is said Gage will leave the State.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son,

JEWELERS,

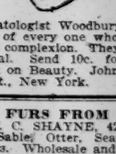
56 West 23d Street.

Invite your early inspection of their elegant and complete Holiday assortment.

Amethysts a Specialty.

Saved His Store, Lost His Mustache.

Barnett Zucker, who keeps a second-hand store at 2,135 Second Avenue, lit a lamp in a rear room yesterday morning and was about to place the chimney on it when a customer called him away. He left the lamp burning, and the flame set fire to three mattresses which were on a table on which the lamp stood. Zucker ran back into the room and dragged out the mattresses one by one to the sidewalk. He saved the store and the house, but the hair of his head was burned except under his hat, the rim of which was burned, and his mustache was singed off. His left hand was also slightly burned.

Facial Soap  Facial Cream

made by Dermatologist Woodbury, should be on the toilet table of every one who values a clear skin and a good complexion. They are pure, antiseptic, medicinal. Send 10c. for a sample of either and book on Beauty. John H. Woodbury, 127 West 42d St., New York.

BUY YOUR FURS FROM THE MANUFACTURER. C. C. SHAYNE, 42d St., near 6th Av. Russian Sable, Otter, Seal, and Persian Lamb specialties. Wholesale and retail.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:04	Sun sets	4:34	Moon sets	11:42

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:11	Gov. Isl'd	12:43	H. Gate	2:32
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	12:20	Gov. Isl'd	12:52	H. Gate	2:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ardanhu, Jamaica	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Catania, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*11:00 A. M.	
Lincluden, Newcastle	.....	.....
Manitoba, La Plata countries	4:30 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
Mexican Prince, La Plata countries	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Agustin, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Schleswig, St. Marc, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Spree, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores	.....	.....
Taormina, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

Adriatic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Bolivia, Naples	.....	.....
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

Corean, Glasgow	.....	.....
Santiago, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 4.

La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Fulda, Genoa, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Furnessia, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Kitty, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Seguranca, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Curacao	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caracas, Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
New York, St. Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from

Wanamaker's

FROM now to Christmas we must look for many cold and stormy days, like yesterday. The time is short—such days must not be lost.

Don't lose them; plan to spend them at Wanamaker's. Here under one roof is a collection of Christmas merchandise of which there is no copy save in our Philadelphia store. You get rich results for the hours spent here in looking and buying.

Rugs. SOMETHING of art and something of luxury belong to a rug; it has individuality, character. A carpet is general; a rug is personal. No one would give thirty yards of carpet for a Christmas present; but a rug is one of the best of all gifts.

Orientals head the list, of course. There's a great collection here, antique and modern,—Turkish, Persian, Indian, and Afghan. Cashmere rugs, carpet sizes, are $25 to $55. And here's a bargain:—

115 Carabagh and Daghestan rugs are marked down for closing out:—
3 by 4 1-2 ft., now $4.50, from $6.
3 1-2 by 5 ft., now $5.75, from $7.50.

Art squares, 60c. to $1.75 a square yard. There's a magnificent line to choose from. Wilton and Smyrna rugs, every size and late design.

Most striking of all are the mounted animal skins—wolf, fox, and wildcat; and the tame and comfortable sheep and goat skins. These make very handsome gifts.

Third floor.

Teachers' Bibles at 70c. THE binding of this Bible is a curiosity in its perfection. The book will lie open perfectly flat; it can be rolled up, or folded back as you fold a pamphlet, without injury.

Such binding would be admirable in a $5 Bible; think of getting it in a Bible with maps, illustrations, Concordance, and helps to study, for

seventy cents.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Women's Shoes. THE springy felt insole is the luxury of our cushion-sole shoes,—that, and the layer of cork that keeps the dampness out. Adding the cork to the felt is the practical Wanamaker improvement on the Kee shoe.

Four sorts at $2.40—chrome kid, in attractive toe-shapes; oak-tanned soles, welted and stitched.

And a new style at $3.90 is ready to-day—finer material, finer work in making. Note the beautiful stitching, the details, the finish. Laced or buttoned, $3.90.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Separate Dress Waists. HERE'S a group of proofs that it pays to skip home dressmaking. Note the finish of these waists—the small details.

$1—Cotton serge, handsome Scotch plaids.
$1.50—Navy, black or cardinal flannel, full front, yoke back, laundered collar.
$2—All-wool lady's-cloth, black, navy, cardinal or green, with fancy stitching.
$2.25—All-wool flannel, red and blue plaids.
$2.25—Extra quality cashmere, navy, purple or green.
$2.75—Fine quality lady's-cloth, linen collar.
$3.25—Beautiful silk stripe, Scotch plaid serge, Norfolk back, box plaits at neck.
$3.75—Handsome novelty serge, blue, garnet, green or purple, plaited yoke, lined and boned.
$5—Fine Henrietta, fitted back, blouse front braid trimmed; lined throughout.

Second floor.

Corsets. HERE are three fresh styles in the "Lillian" corsets which admirably illustrate two things—its adaptation to all figures, and its singularly low price for an imported corset.

$4—White coutil, real whalebone, bias cut, long over hips, gored bust; suited to stout figures.
$5—White sateen, trimmed with lace; very bias, long-waisted, short hips; stripped with white satin.
$5 50—Grey coutil, very bias, long-waisted, very short over hips; gives the much-desired full round figure and sudden hips. Same in black, $6.50.

Second floor.

Needle-Books. DAINTY things for Christmas gifts are needle-books. The new styles are almost as handsome as pocket-books, in the various leathers. Many different assortments of needles, darners, bodkins, etc., from 8c. up $7.50, in cases of all degrees of elaborateness. Imported by us direct—one reason why so many Wanamaker things are superior.

Tenth street.

Meat Choppers and Raisin Seeders. TWO labor-savers for the kitchen are the Enterprise new meat chopper and the raisin seeder. Stop and see them at work in our basement.

The Enterprise meat chopper makes a simple matter of chicken or lobster salad, croquettes, Hamburg steaks, or mincemeat. Chops a pound of meat a minute; and stale bread for stuffing, cracker crumbs, meat for beef tea, etc., $1.50.

The Enterprise raisin seeder seeds raisins wetor dry does better work if they are wet. It will seed a pound of raisins in five minutes. Simple and easily adjusted. 85 cents.

Basement.

Pro and Con. A MEMBER of Congress recently asked a gentleman in Washington where he could find the best summary of the arguments in favor of the *Protective Tariff*.

The reply was: "Ridpath's History of the World."

He then asked where he could find the best summary of the arguments in favor of *Free Trade* and *Tariff for Revenue Only*.

The reply was: "Ridpath's History of the World." And he further added that after reading the entire article he would be unable to say which side of the question Dr. Ridpath favored, so entirely unbiased and free from prejudice is his treatment of the entire subject.

You will some day feel the need of this greatest of all histories. Buy it now, while you can share in the benefits we have obtained from the publishers.

Join our HISTORY CLUB and you save *one-half*. You pay the membership fee, ONE DOLLAR, and the full set is delivered at once.

If, after ten days' reading, you think you can get along without it, *your dollar back*,—you can return the books. You'll keep them, though; every one does. After that, for fifteen months, you pay $1.50 monthly for the cloth, or $2 for the half-Russia—which we specially recommend—or $2.50 for full morocco,—and you own the world's best history of itself, for one-half the price you'd pay in any other way.

Write us for specimen pages and illustrations—or call *to-day* and let us show you the books.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

WESTERN RATE WAR BEGUN

The Burlington Makes a Reduction of $4.50 Between St. Paul and Chicago.

WANTS SCANDINAVIAN TRADE

The "Zoo" Line and Others Are Expected to Join in the Competition Over the Emigrant Business of Holiday Time.

Through E. J. Swords, General Eastern Agent of the Burlington route, it was announced yesterday that a reduction of $4.50 in the regular rate from St. Paul to Chicago would go into effect on Dec. 1. According to this statement the rate between those points would be $7 instead of $11.50.

The cut on the part of the Burlington is supposed to be the beginning of a rate war over the emigrant business, which takes place every year at this time. The hundreds of Swedes and other foreigners who help to swell the population of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and the surrounding country have saved their money during the year and are now watching the railroads to find the cheapest line by which they can start for their homes in Europe to spend the Christmas season. This holiday business is very large and well worth offering inducements to get.

The Western settlers make their arrangements in St. Paul and Minneapolis and secure tickets that take them direct to their homes in the old country, and when they return they bring friends or relatives with them, who want to try their fortunes in America, or their wives, children, or parents who were left behind until homes had been won for them in the far West of America. These, of course, return by the same routes as the holiday travelers and the business is thus materially increased.

Before the announcement of the reduction yesterday the Burlington transported from St. Paul to New York over the lines with which it connects, this class of passengers for $28.50. The representatives of the Canadian Pacific in this city see in this cut a reduction of the Burlington's rate to New York to $24, bringing it below the rate of the "Soo" Line, which is $25.50.

E. V. Skinner, General Eastern Agent of the Canadian Pacific, said yesterday that to his knowledge the "Soo" had made no cut. When Mr. Swords was asked why the Burlington had cut he replied that he had heard no details of the fight in the West.

The last ship to leave New York with these holiday homeseekers will be the Campania, which is dated to sail on Dec. 11. From now to within a few days of that date the "Soo" and the Burlington will be struggling for the business.

There seems to be no doubt in the minds of company representatives in New York that a lower rate than the Burlington's will be offered to-day. After the sailing of the Campania the rates will doubtless be drawn back to their original places.

MUNICIPAL ASPHALT PLANTS.

Report Has It that Gov. Pingree Aims to Make Them Possible.

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—Report has it that Gov. Pingree really did go to Venezuela for the purpose of getting possession of a Venezuelan asphalt lake, and that his ultimate object is to break the asphalt combine so that municipal ownership of asphalt paving plants may be assured and so that the laying of asphalt pavements may be done by local contractors instead of by a monopoly.

The Governor does not yet admit his connection with the asphalt business, but in an interview to-day he declared that "asphalt is the coming pavement. Within seven years nothing else will be laid in the United States."

The Case of Lieut. Dougherty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Secretary of the Navy "with some hesitancy," as he says, has approved the report of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Lieut. Dougherty, the commander of the tug Nina, which went aground with her tow, the schooner Dillon, on Egg Island Shoal Oct. 16. The court thought the officer should have made the attempt to take soundings from the Nina and should have arranged for distress signals, but recommended that no further proceedings be had.

Buffalo City Gas Company.

BUFFALO, Nov. 29.—The formal organization of the Buffalo City Gas Company by the syndicate of capitalists which recently acquired the three old gas light companies of this city, was effected to-day, officers of the company being elected as follows: President—Emerson McMillin, New York; Vice President—Robert L. Fryer, Buffalo; Treasurer—Stephen Peabody, New York; Secretary—Joseph Krumholz, Buffalo; Assistant Secretary—W. F. Douthirt, New York; Executive Committee—Emerson McMillin, Robert L. Fryer, Henry Seligman, Stephen Peabody, and Robert C. Pruyn.

Syracuse Evening News Expires.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 29.—The Evening News to-day suspended publication. The paper was started in 1892 and soon passed into the control of ex-Mayor Thomas Ryan, who conducted it until July 20 of this year. After a brief suspension the plant was leased to members of the staff, who conducted the paper on the co-operative plan until to-day.

Chicago Wheat Prices Fall.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Wheat was weak at the start to-day, and hardly changed except for the worse as long as the session lasted. At the close, December was 1¼c lower and May 1¼@1¼c lower. Weak cables and heavy world's shipments were the main factors in the decline, though the extreme dullness of trade contributed not a little toward the weakness.

S. M. Blatchford Stricken.

Ex-Deputy Surveyor of the Port of New York Samuel Milford Blatchford suffered a stroke of apoplexy early yesterday morning at his residence, 37 Riverside Avenue. His condition at a late hour last night was critical.

LOUIS W. PRATT REMOVED

The Albany Collector of Internal Revenue Discovered to be a Defaulter.

MISAPPLIED BREWERS' CHECKS

Money Deposited with Him to Pay for Beer Stamps Appropriated to His Own Use—Missing from His Home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Louis W. Pratt, Internal Revenue Collection for the Fourteenth Collection District of New York, with headquarters at Albany, has been removed peremptorily from office by order of the Secretary of the Treasury for misappropriation of funds belonging to taxpayers in his district.

Acting upon information received at the department, Secretary Gage some weeks ago ordered an investigation of Pratt's office, which resulted in his dismissal. It appears that just prior to the passage of the new Tariff act, a number of brewers deposited with Pratt checks aggregating several thousand dollars in payment for beer stamps at the old rate of 92½ cents a barrel. Pratt, it is said, declined to receive the checks, except at the new rate of $1 per barrel. The checks, however, were left in his possession as a basis for a claim against the Government for the difference between the old rate and the new.

It is said that several of these checks, representing several thousand dollars, were never returned to the parties depositing them, but were cashed by Pratt and the proceeds devoted to his own use. As soon as these facts became known, Pratt, it is said, left for parts unknown, and has not since been heard from. His accounts with the Government are believed to be correct.

Harlan P. Draper, the chief deputy at the Albany office, was to-day made Acting Collector in Pratt's place. Pratt was appointed Collector Nov. 18, 1893.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—At the Collector's office in this city it was learned that Mr. Pratt's shortage to brewers amounted to about $19,000, divided as follows: David Mayer Brewing Company of New York, $250; Ruscher & Co. of Troy, $2,926; S. Bolton & Son of Troy, $13,455; Quandt Brewing Company of Troy, $2,585.

Mr. Pratt's term of office expired on the 16th of this month, but his successor has not yet been appointed by the President. For some days rumors have been current in this city to the effect that Mr. Pratt was short in his accounts and had left town. It is known that Mr. Pratt has been financially embarrassed for some time, owing to unfortunate speculations in suburban real estate. His home and household effects were sold at auction a week ago to satisfy mortgages.

Mr. Pratt has not been in this city since Tuesday last, and his whereabouts are unknown, although his family are of the opinion that he is in New York, where, it is stated, he will resume the practice of law. Mr. Pratt has been prominent in Democratic county and State politics for the last few years.

GOVERNMENT DEFICIT GROWS.

For the Part of the Fiscal Year Already Closed It Amounts to $46,581,120.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Government receipts during November so far have reached $22,950,890, which indicates a total of about $25,000,000 for the month. This is a trifling improvement over October, when the receipts were $24,391,415. The deficit thus far during November stands at $8,572,109, which is larger than was expected.

The deficit for the fiscal year stands at $46,581,120, the receipts having been $127,791,160 and the expenditures $174,282,280.

The receipts from customs so far this fiscal year fall considerably short of the estimates made by the managers of the tariff bill during its pendency in Congress. At that time it was estimated that customs would yield about $180,000,000 during the fiscal year. The indications are now said to be that the receipts from this source will not aggregate more than $165,000,000.

INDIANS MAY EMIGRATE.

Full-Bloods Talk of Going to Mexico or South America on Account of the Dawes Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A vigorous report has been made to the Interior Department by Agent Dow M. Wisdom, in charge of the Union Indian Agency, in Oklahoma, where the Five Civilized Tribes are located. In this report Mr. Wisdom says:

"The intruders must go. The intruders have made the Indians doubt the good faith of the Government and made it more difficult to treat on the more important issues of allotment and the breaking up of tribal autonomy in the nation to which the individual Indian belongs. A sound public policy demands the eviction of all declared intruders, and any measure of expediency on the part of the department that temporizes with the intruder or postpones his removal on mere technicalities is fallacious and misleading. Let all the treaties be enforced and all the safeguards secured to the Indians be upheld in letter and in spirit, and then the Indians will make liberal concessions and accept without murmurings that change in the condition which confronts them."

The report deals with a number of important Indian developments. It says the clamor for a change in tribal autonomy has produced Indian unrest and disquietude, resulting in a determined purpose on the part of many of the full bloods, who will act in their individual capacity, to emigrate to either Mexico or South America, and there purchase new homes for themselves and families. This movement, the report says, may grow to the proportions of a colony, and it is understood that liberal grants of land can be secured from the countries mentioned.

"This movement," says the report, "may settle the Indian problem to a degree and thus happily relieve the Dawes Commission, Congress, and others who have combated with the question for years. The movement may be chimerical or visionary, but I am disposed to present it seriously."

Discussing the judicial complications in the territory, the report stamps the change made in putting Deputy United States Marshals back on a fee basis as a great mistake. The report takes a roseate view of the possibilities of success of the Dawes Commission negotiations.

CAPT. HOWE WILL FIGHT.

Says He Will Enter the Wichita Reservation at Any Cost.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 29.—Capt. E. L. Howe has designated Jan. 10 as the day for his "boomers" to move upon the Wichita reservation, if no action toward opening it shall have been taken by Congress prior to that date. The order of Secretary Bliss that the Indian Police be reinforced by regular troops, if necessary, to guard the boundary, has made Howe furious.

"Hang the Indian Police," said Howe, today, in advising his men. "All we want is our right according to law, and the law allows us to go into the Wichita Mountains. We propose to go about this matter peaceably. We shall want a reasonable time, and if our petition to Congress is not granted we shall move upon the land. I have got the men to do it, and if these Indian police or agents interfere there will be graves all over the reservation, and many a regular will lie down with the rest, too, if the Federal troops interfere."

Howe is regarded by many as a visionary crank, but he is enlisting followers by the score.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day include these in New York: Brainard Station, Augusta V. Kellogg; Brookton, Fred B. Lounsbery; Callicoon Depot, A. A. Eckhoff; Centreport, Alonzo Jarvis; Chemung, Jared Maritin; Hughsonville, Mared Parker; Narrowsburg, E. O. Green; Otto, Frederick Truby.

New German Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Baron von Holleben, the recently appointed German Ambassador, presented his credentials to President McKinley to-day, qualifying as the diplomatic representative of Germany at Washington.

Wrought by Hand

The Fall Exhibition of Art Work in Silver by the Gorham Mfg. Co. includes a large and extremely interesting collection of objects entirely Wrought by Hand, which are marvels of technical skill. No such wares have previously been produced in this Country.

Gorham Mfg. Co.
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

PARK BOARD MEETING.

Many Bids Submitted for the Construction of the Botanical Garden Buildings.

At a meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners yesterday bids were opened for the erection of the various buildings for the Botanical Garden in Bronx Park. The bids for this big work were rejected several weeks ago on a technical objection of the Corporation Counsel. Yesterday the bids were as follows: John H. Deves, $390,000; John H. Parker Company, 347,019; Thomas Dwyer, $383,494; John S. Cockerill, $387,775; T. Mahoney, $374,900; George A. Fuller Company, $381,612, and Murphy Brothers, $379,979.

Col. Cruger submitted a resolution which was adopted, referring to the National Sculpture Society the selected design for the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Monument. After the meeting Charles Stoughten, whose model was the one selected, said he desired to speak to the board in relation to the resolution of the Memorial Monument Committee that the proposed site for the monument be moved thirty feet further back in the park at the Fifth Avenue entrance. President McMillan said that under the law the board had to refer the model to the society. This answer seemed to satisfy the sculptor, who declined to make known just what he was going to request the board to do.

On the recommendation of Superintendent Parsons of the Park Department, it was decided to make One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, from Morningside to Riverside Parks, a park roadway. This means that the street in question will hereafter be restricted to light vehicles.

Elihu Root, for the Grant Monument Association, wrote asking about the appropriation for the care and maintenance of Grant's Tomb. Mr. Root suggested that if there were any surplus, the association would desire to place a figure of the war hero on the top of the tomb. Mr. McMillan said that there was no appropriation for the purpose for 1897, but that the Board of Estimate had allowed the sum of $5,000 for the care of the tomb for next year.

TRADE TREATY WITH TUNIS.

Right of France to Denounce It Denied by This Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—While this Government has not been advised officially of the intention of the French Government to denounce the treaty of trade and commerce which has existed between the United States and Tunis for a century, some action in that direction is looked for, in view of the fact that the subject for a long time has been under negotiation between the State Department and the French Embassy. Thus far these negotiations have come to nothing, for this Government has taken the position that there is no authority in the French Government, in its present relations to Tunis, to denounce a treaty between the United States and Tunis direct.

The French Government has shown that every other nation that has had a similar treaty with Tunis has consented to its denunciation or termination, but this Government still stands firm in the assertion that only the parties to a treaty have a right to terminate it, and that the quasi-protectorate exercised by France over Tunis is not a relation sufficiently close to warrant the former in denouncing the treaties of Tunis. There is very little at stake save the principle, inasmuch as when the treaty dies the United States will still be on an even footing with other nations in its relations to Tunis, but it was probably the insistence of the United States upon just such a principle that obliged France to come out openly and annex Madagascar.

RELICS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Exhibition of Articles Belonging to the Queen and to the Dauphin.

Lovers of historical relics and memorabilia will find much of interest in a little collection, now on exhibition in the rooms of E. F. Bonaventure, 6 West Thirty-third Street, of articles which formerly belonged to Marie Antoinette and the Dauphin, (Louis XVII.) and which were religiously guarded during the infancy of the Dauphin by his wetnurse, Marie Talon.

After 1815, on the return of the French refugees from exile, this collection of relics was secured from the nurse by a Royalist family, and from this family Mr. Bonaventure on his annual trip to France last Summer obtained them, as well as the parchment deed which created for Marie Talon a life pension of 3,915 livres yearly. This deed, apart from other indices, establishes the genuine character of these articles.

Perhaps the most interesting objects in the collection are a miniature chatelaine in gold and green enamel, with portraits on the sides of the Dauphin and his sister, inscribed "Souvenir d'Amitié," and containing a small mirror, pencil case, and writing tablet, a gold ring with two portraits of the Queen in relief, a silver medal of Marie Antoinette struck in honor of her wedding, an exquisitely carved ivory fan with the Queen's maiden name, a crystal drinking glass used to feed the Dauphin, engraved with the Queen's initial and crown, and a bronze medal of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, engraved in high relief by Duvivier in 1781.

The Mayor's Coachman Fined.

Henry C. Town of 328 East Thirty-sixth Street, a coachman for Mayor Strong, was arrested Saturday night while the Mayor was at the church fair of St. Ignatius Loyola in East Eighty-sixth Street. As a result the Mayor had to hire a cab to go home. While the Mayor was inside Town could not be induced to keep his coach in line with the other vehicles. He was fined $10 in the Harlem Court yesterday morning.

Washington Embezzler Sentenced.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Chief Justice Bingham to-day sentenced Robert H. Martin, former treasurer of the Columbian University, to imprisonment for five years in the penitentiary for embezzlement of about $14,000 from the funds of the university.

Boston's New Congregational House.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—The cornerstone of the new Congregational House was laid this afternoon by Gov. Wolcott. Addresses were made by Gov. Wolcott, S. B. Capen, the Rev. Charles A. Berry, the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie and the Rev. Dr. William F. Barton.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A New Trunk Line from Chicago to New York to Compete with the Pennsylvania.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S PLANS

The Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railroad, of Which He Is President, to be Extended Eastward and Westward.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Nov. 29.—A meeting was held this afternoon in the directors' room of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railroad for the purpose of ratifying the plans already determined upon for extending that road both east and west and forming one of the most important trunk lines in the country.

A special train with two private cars of the Illinois Central Railroad arrived at 11:15 o'clock this morning. The train bore a party composed of John Jacob Astor, President of the road; Henry B. Ely of New York, Treasurer; W. T. Rainey of Cleveland, a Director; J. T. Hanrahan, Vice President of the Illinois Central; George Chapman, a Director; T. J. Hudson, traffic manager, and David Sloan, Chief Engineer of the same road. The party made its annual inspection of the track and other property of the company, which was found in first-class shape.

At the Directors' meeting definite plans were made for the extension of the road eastward and westward. When this is accomplished the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western will become a great trunk railroad, over whose tracks will pass a large portion of the products of the West on their way to the seaboard. It is believed that the road will become the eastern outlet for the Illinois Central Railroad. A survey has been made of a line from Fort Wayne to Kankakee, Ill., where the road makes its connection with the Illinois Central.

From Findlay eastward a survey has been made to Lester Junction, Ohio, where connections will be made for Cleveland over the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, and also for Eastern trunk lines. From one terminus to the other the line will be almost straight, and the grade will be confined to 15 feet to the mile. It developed here to-night that work has also been commenced on the survey for a line from Lester Junction to New Castle, Penn.

Mr. Astor, President and chief stockholder of the line, is a heavy stockholder and Director of the Illinois Central Railroad. This road will prove of incalculable value to the Illinois Central, which at present has to deliver all its business to other lines at Chicago.

Mr. Astor and his party left this evening in their private cars for Fort Wayne, and from there will proceed to Kankakee, Ill.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The Tribune of this morning says:

"John Jacob Astor and a distinguished party of Eastern capitalists and railroad magnates arrived in Chicago yesterday from New York, and left last night for Findlay, Ohio, to take steps for welding several short lines of Western roads into a new trunk line from Chicago to New York. The new route is to find its terminals over the Nickel Plate and the Illinois Central. It is but another giant link in the Vanderbilt trunk-line system, having for its special purpose an invasion of the Pennsylvania Road's territory in Ohio and Indiana, and to provide more adequate terminal facilities in this city for the Nickel Plate Road, as well as the practical construction of a double track for that road from Cleveland to this city."

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Figures Which Help to an Estimate of the Value of the Property.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Government Directors and receivers of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which is to be sold Dec. 15, have submitted to the Attorney General the figures from which the value of the property is to be estimated. Their figures as to earnings and income, while differing slightly, agree for all practical purposes.

These figures, in round numbers, show the following gross and net earnings for the years from 1889 to 1896, inclusive: 1889, gross earnings, $3,055,000; net earnings, $1,059,000; 1890, gross, $3,040,000; net, $774,478; 1891, gross, $2,939,000; net, $1,228,000; 1892, gross, $3,418,000; net, $1,501,000; 1893, gross, $2,419,000; net, $802,000; 1894, gross, $2,093,000; net, $609,289; 1895, gross, $2,018,000; net, $809,000; 1896, gross, $2,248,000; net, $705,000.

There has been little inquiry of the Attorney General from possible or prospective bidders, but a strong impression prevails here that the road will go to the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad. There is a legal question whether the purchasers of the road will not have certain privileges over the Denver and Cheyenne extensions which would amount virtually to a franchise.

BOSTON RAILROAD LEASE.

New Offer of the Boston Elevated to the West End.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—At a meeting of the Directors of the West End Street Railway Company this morning a committee of the Boston Elevated Railway Company appeared with a proposition for a new lease of the former corporation, under terms which, it is thought, will meet the objections made by the Railroad Commission to the former lease, which was disapproved by that body. The proposal is for a lease of the West End Street Railway franchise and property for a term of twenty-five years, the compensation to be a guaranteed dividend of 7 per cent. upon the West End common stock. The West End preferred stock is entitled by legislative act to earn a dividend of 8 per cent.

The proposition probably will be submitted to the stockholders of the West End Street Railway, and a circular announcing that fact and explaining the general terms of the new lease will be issued in a day or so.

Rapid Transit's Coney Island Route.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has by the purchase, for about $750,000, of the New York and Sea Beach Railway and the Sea View Railway secured a through connection to Coney Island, both by way of the Brooklyn Bridge and the Whitehall Street Ferry to Bay Ridge. The Sea Beach has fourteen miles of track from Bay Ridge to the Sea Beach Palace. It was incorporated in 1878 and cost about $1,000,000. The company went into the hands of a receiver early last year. The Sea View is an elevated road from Coney Island's Bowery to Brighton Beach. Both are to be equipped as electric roads, and work to this end has been begun on the Sea Beach.

East-Bound Shipments from Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—East-bound freight shipments for the week ended Nov. 25 amounted to 44,661 tons, against 47,901 the previous week and 61,866 last year, divided among the different roads, as follows: Michigan Central, 6,884 tons; Panhandle, 6,536 tons; Wabash, 4,045 tons; Lake Shore, 5,273 tons; Fort Wayne, 6,149 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 2,706 tons; Grand Trunk, 3,182 tons; Nickel Plate, 3,509 tons; Erie, 3,312 tons; Big Four, 3,065 tons. The lake lines carried 106,682 tons.

Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 29.—At the annual meeting of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad held here Saturday, Hamilton Fish of New York was elected President; W. R. Ray, Vice President; J. F. Titus, Treasurer, and C. F. Krebs, Secretary. It was voted to cancel a $3,000,000 mortgage for which bonds were to be issued. It was decided that the road did not need the money. The affairs of the road were reported to be in good condition with better prospects for the coming year.

Railroad Men and Matters.

On the recommendation of the Central Passenger Committee the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association has set a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip for students between trunk line western termini and Central Passenger points, on account of the Christmas holidays.

Traffic Manager H. W. B. Glover of the Seaboard Air Line announces the resignation of George L. Rhodes, who, since February, 1895, has been General Agent of the Air Line, with headquarters at Portsmouth, Va. Mr. Rhodes is succeeded by L. S. Allen, who has been Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company since 1890. His office was at Chicago, Ill. Mr. Allen entered railroad service more than thirty years ago, and was first employed as an agent and operator on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.

The Maintenance of Way Department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has since August last been laying new eighty-five-pound steel rails, ordered last Summer by the receivers. Eight thousand tons have been put in the east-bound track on the third and second divisions, and but four miles remain to be laid on the latter division. On the Parkersburg branch 3,000 tons have been placed in the track. There are still about 26,000 tons of rail to be delivered, and it will be laid as rapidly as possible. With continued good weather Chief Engineer Manning expects to lay rail all the Winter. The track was ballasted and new ties put in during the Summer.

CAPT. CARTER TO BE TRIED.

Fear Expressed, However, that the Investigation of the Savannah Contracts Will Be Incomplete.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Capt. O. M. Carter, United States Engineers, military attaché to the United States Embassy at London, and not long ago named as one of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, has been the subject of an investigation by a Board of Engineer officers, who undertook to ascertain whether Capt. Carter had properly conducted public works intrusted to his charge as the officer in control at Savannah. The findings of the Board of Inquiry, of which Col. Gillespie was Chairman, were sent to West Point to be considered and reported on by Major George B. Davis, Assistant Judge Advocate General attached to the Academic staff.

It is ascertained at the War Department that the report of Major Davis favors a court-martial of Capt. Carter. Some surprise is expressed, however, that it proposes a court-martial upon grounds that will not develop the cause of the criticisms of the officer. As the case is understood by army officers, Capt. Carter ought to have been afforded an opportunity to prove that it was not by contrivance that improvements in the Savannah district were so bunglingly advertised that the contracts were captured by what looked like prearrangement to favor certain bids, and that the work was so badly done as practically to waste $1,500,000 of Government money. A court-martial for gross carelessness and neglect of duty could not, it is believed, be any more satisfactory to the department or to Congress than to Capt. Carter.

Army officers who regret the reported decision to avoid a thorough investigation of this case say that if anything less than a complete examination of all the bearings of the matter is made by a court-martial it will be because of a mistaken notion that it is in some way essential to the high reputation of the Engineer Corps that it should not be shown that a bad contract was made by collusion between an Engineer officer and contractors. Those who hold a different opinion insist that it is not the Engineer Corps that is on trial, but an Engineer officer, and that the Engineers should be anxious and determined to have the whole truth known.

If the Engineers do not find out whether Capt. Carter should bear responsibility for the wasteful expenditure of a million and a half of dollars, a resolution to probe the matter will be introduced in the Senate early in the session.

COLLECTOR MOFFETT ENJOINED.

Civil Service Question to be Decided by the Courts.

TRENTON, Nov. 29.—This morning Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States District Court, granted a preliminary injunction restraining Collector of Internal Revenue Isaac Moffett of the First New Jersey District from removing from office Deputy Collectors R. Harry Page of Trenton, William J. Casper of Salem County, and Benjamin S. Worthly of Monmouth County. The injunction will act as a stay until the plea of the men that they are protected by the civil service law has been decided.

On Saturday the Collector removed the three men, all of whom are Democrats, and appointed three Republicans in their places.

LODGING HOUSE IN A BOX CAR.

How a New York Man Made Money at "10,762 Erie Street," Paterson.

PATERSON, Nov. 29.—Through the arraignment of George Jossi, an Italian, who was before Recorder Senior here to-day, the story of how an Erie Railroad freight car had been used as a lodging house came out.

Detective Lord arrested Jossi last night for pilfering from cars on the Erie Railroad. When asked his residence by Judge Senior he replied 10,762 Erie Street. There is no such number and the Judge by further questioning learned that by Erie Street Jossi meant the Erie Railroad, and his home was in a box car numbered 10,762. He said seventeen other Italians resided in the same car.

Their landlord was Michael Marsh of New York. Marsh obtained employment for the Italians and then turned them over to Joe Christie, who charged them $1 a week for bunking in the car. The Italians were obliged to purchase their eatables from Marsh, and his prices were so high that the men went out foraging at night so as to keep their expenses down. Jossi was charged with larceny and was committed in default of bail.

GOV. GRIGGS AS A WITNESS.

First Time a Governor of New Jersey Was Ever Called as Such.

The application of Mrs. Sophronia Burgess of Paterson to have set aside the sale of the Hamilton mill property under foreclosure proceedings was heard by Vice Chancellor Pitney in Jersey City yesterday. Gov. Griggs was the only witness examined. His appearance created the only interest attached to the case, it being the first time that a Governor of the State has ever been subpoenaed as a witness.

The property in question had first been mortgaged to the Paterson Savings Institution and afterward to Mrs. Burgess and the Continental Bank. The savings bank foreclosed and the property was bought by the Continental Bank. Gov. Griggs's testimony merely related to the legal proceedings in the case, and a conference he had had with counsel for Mrs. Burgess in relation to an equitable settlement of the matter.

Vice Chancellor Pitney set the sale aside and said he would make an order protecting the interests of all the mortgagees.

FOG AND DRIZZLE SUPREME.

But Humidity's Grasp Upon the City Will Soon Be Relaxed.

Fog and drizzling rain made gloomy weather of it yesterday. The temperature was more moderate than it had been, but with the humidity above 90, there was a rawness in the atmosphere that made it strike through heavy clothing. The fog was not heavy enough to incommode harbor traffic. It was just thick enough to be disagreeable. The minimum temperature was 35 degrees at 12:30 A. M. The mercury climbed two degrees between then and 8:00 A. M., and it reached the maximum of 49 degrees at 2:00 P. M.

The local Weather Bureau officials said that a storm had been moving to the east, north of the lower lake regions, attended by high winds over the lakes and rain and snow. There was snow in New England, and rain in the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States, and fog along the coast. It was warmer in the Middle Atlantic and Southern coast States, but colder in other parts of the country. Winds shifting to northwest promised a return of fair and cold weather.

The Yantic Near Ogdensburg.

OGDENSBURG, Nov. 29.—The Naval Reserve ship Yantic arrived in the Iroquois Canal, about twenty miles below here, this afternoon. The combined power of seven tugs was required to bring her up through the swift water around Farran's Point. Owing to the down-river gale this afternoon, locking through the Canadian canals was suspended. The Yantic will not arrive here until to-morrow. The big lake tug Bascobel of Bay City, Mich., arrived yesterday to tow the Yantic direct to Detroit. A barge with the spars, rigging, boats, &c., of the Yantic is in port, awaiting her arrival.

Will of Mrs. Harriet Tiffany.

The will of Mrs. Harriet P. A. Tiffany, who died on Nov. 16 at her home, 253 Madison Avenue, was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the estate, according to the petition, is unknown, but it is all left to her husband, Charles L. Tiffany, the jeweler. Two sons and two daughters survive Mrs. Tiffany.

The True Method of Treating Diseases

Of the Nasal Passages, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs

HAS BEEN FOUND

Cured by Inhalation, the Only Way Provided by Nature for Reaching the Parts Affected

RELIEF ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Asthma

Succumb at Once to the New Australian Dry Air Treatment. It is Guaranteed.

That Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia are becoming more prevalent every year is admitted by all medical men, the treatments heretofore used proving of no value whatever, as only two per cent. of all the people treated with sprays, douches, vapors, and atomizers have ever been cured. Understanding this, the great success of "Hyomei" is readily explained. Physicians who for years have been searching for some means by which the onward march of these dread diseases could be stayed were impressed by the method used in the New Australian Dry Air Treatment, and soon became convinced that it was the only way by which all parts of the air passages in the head, throat, and lungs could be reached; furthermore, a few trials of "Hyomei" itself proved beyond all question that this was the only antiseptic known which would destroy the germs of these diseases completely. From this time on the use of "Hyomei" in the treatment of diseases of the air passages has grown with such astonishing rapidity that to-day there are thousands upon thousands of men and women throughout the country using the little pocket inhaler and being cured of diseases which have heretofore been considered incurable.

Remember, there is but one "Hyomei," but one Dry Air Treatment, and it is guaranteed. "Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit, $1.00. Extra bottles "Hyomei," 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, a wonderful healer, 25c. **Can be obtained of your druggist, or BY MAIL.** Pamphlets free.

FREE TREATMENT

With "Hyomei" given daily at the office, 23 East 20th St., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

THE R. T. BOOTH CO.,
23 East 20th Street,
New York.

A LAWYER'S SMOKING HAT.

His Cigar Concealed in Its Crown Surprises Court Officials, Who Think It Is on Fire.

Walter Bahan, a lawyer, had a motion to make in the General Sessions Court yesterday, and on coming into court placed his hat on the counsel table. Soon after he began to speak Court Officer Peter Seaman, notic

KAISER MAKES 22.35 KNOTS

Big North German Lloyd Flier Crosses to the Needles in 5 Days 17 Hours 8 Minutes.

SEVENTEEN HOURS SLICED OFF

The Record of the St. Louis to Southampton Reduced, and a New Hourly Transatlantic Speed Average Established.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 29.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Capt. Engelbart, which left New York on Nov. 23, passing the Sandy Hook Lightship at about 4:30 P. M., arrived here this afternoon passing the Needles at 3:10. The steamer was delayed twenty-five minutes in standing by a burning ship, but in spite of this she broke the record for the highest average speed across the ocean, her speed per hour averaging 22.35 knots.

On Nov. 23-24, northwest wind and a rough sea, the Kaiser Wilhelm made 401 knots; on Nov. 24-25, fair, moderate sea, 520 knots; Nov. 25-26, wind northwest, moderate sea, 513 knots; Nov. 26-27, moderate sea, northwest wind, 528 knots; Nov. 27-28, westerly wind, rough sea, 525 knots; Nov. 28-29, storm, high sea, wind northwest, 507 knots; Nov. 29, to 3:10 P. M., stormy weather, 71 knots. The total distance covered was 3,065 knots, and the passage lasted 137 hours 8 minutes, or 5 days 17 hours 8 minutes, from which, of course, should be deducted the twenty-five minutes lost in standing by the burning ship, which would make her actual passage 5 days 16 hours 43 minutes, though she is only allowed a record of 5 days 17 hours 8 minutes by maritime experts.

NEW RECORD TO SOUTHAMPTON.

Time of the St. Louis Reduced by Seventeen Hours Six Minutes.

The Kaiser by her present trip lowers the record for time between New York and Southampton by 17 hours and 6 minutes. On her first trip east she stopped at Plymouth and thus left the Southampton record still in the hands of the American liner St. Louis. The St. Louis's record was 6 days 10 hours and 14 minutes, made in September, 1897. The Kaiser lowers the record 17 hours and 6 minutes.

She crossed the ocean at a faster speed than it was ever crossed before by any vessel, and that, despite bad weather and a delay in the interest of humanity, when she stood by a burning vessel.

The vessel was probably the schooner Elite, waterlogged and abandoned, set on fire by a boat's crew from the steamship Veendam, which arrived here yesterday and reported the fact. The Veendam passed the derelict on Nov. 25, and it was in the nautical day from noon of Nov. 25 to noon of Nov. 26, that the Kaiser steamed only 513 knots.

The hourly average record captured by the Kaiser was until now held by the Cunard Line steamship Lucania, which, on a voyage from New York to Queenstown in May, 1895, maintained a speed of 22.01 knots an hour throughout the voyage. The Kaiser's best previous hourly average was in her previous and first eastward trip between New York and Plymouth last month, when she made 21.91 knots. On her record-breaking inaugural trip in September, from Southampton to New York, her hourly average was 21.39. The best hourly average of the steamship Campania was 21.88 knots, made on an eastward trip last year.

The best hourly average of the American Line boats was 21.08, made by the St. Paul coming from Southampton to New York in June, 1896.

The Kaiser made no new day's run record on this trip, but by covering 528 knots on one day she equals the performance of the Campania, which has the record for the best day's run to the eastward. The hourly average for the nautical day of this run is approximately 22.79 knots. The Kaiser, however, holds the record for the biggest day's run either way, 567 knots, made Nov. 10, on her last westward passage, the hourly average being approximately 22.80 knots.

The records now held by the Kaiser are:

The fastest hourly average for trip—22.35, as compared with the Lucania's 22.01.

The biggest single day's run of 567 knots, as compared with the Lucania's run of 562, bound west, in June, 1896.

The best time from Southampton to New York—5 days 22 hours 35 minutes, September, 1897, as compared with the St. Paul's 6 days 31 minutes made in August, 1896.

The best time from New York to Plymouth—5 days 15 hours 10 minutes.

The best time from New York to Southampton—5 days 17 hours 8 minutes, just completed, as compared with the St. Paul's 6 days 10 hours 14 minutes.

The Kaiser increased her steaming speed from 20.35 on her maiden voyage west to 21.91 on her first voyage east, or more than half a knot, and she has now increased this nearly half a knot more. Considering the conditions of the voyage, it is confidently believed that in moderate weather she will establish a twenty-three-knot record.

KITCHING GETS FIVE YEARS.

When the Young Wall Street Forger Was Sentenced to Sing Sing His Wife Fainted—A Stay Issued.

Judge Aspinall of the Kings County Court yesterday sentenced Frederick McHenry Kitching to five years in Sing Sing. Kitching is the Wall Street broker who has been in trouble on a number of charges and who pleaded guilty to one indictment for forgery.

On Saturday Mrs. Kitching, who married Kitching only a few months ago, went to District Attorney Backus and said she understood that Judge Aspinall would probably suspend sentence. Mr. Backus advised her to dismiss any such hope from her mind, and told her that even if the Judge did suspend sentence, Kitching would immediately be tried on another indictment. She received this deathblow to her hopes in a calm and collected way and left the office.

When Kitching was arraigned for sentence yesterday he asked to be sent to the Elmira Reformatory.

Judge Aspinall replied: "For the sake of your mother, sister, and wife, I would like to accede to your request. Unfortunately your crimes are so many and your victims so numerous that I am compelled to look upon you as a confirmed criminal. I cannot see my way clear to exercise any clemency in your case. You will go to Sing Sing Prison for five years."

At this moment a cry was heard in the courtroom, and Mrs. Kitching fell fainting on the floor. When she had partially recovered she was taken to a side room, where she remained until she had recovered sufficiently to go away.

Kitching was at once sent to Sing Sing. In the afternoon B. F. Chadsey, his lawyer, appeared before Justice Wilmot M. Smith of the Supreme Court and obtained a stay of proceedings. He claimed that Kitching had pleaded guilty to one of the indictments on a promise from the District Attorney's office that he would be sent to Elmira and not to Sing Sing. The order was taken to Sing Sing last night for service on the Warden.

Mr. Backus denies that any such promise was given, and says that his interview with Mrs. Kitching was the only one he had with any one connected with the prisoner.

Grand Jury Exonerates Dr. Butler.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against Dr. James A. Butler of 42 East Thirtieth Street, who was charged with having illegally performed an autopsy on the body of William R. Roberts, ex-United States Minister to Chile, who died in Bellevue Hospital Aug. 9. Mr. Roberts's son, James F. Roberts, alleged that Dr. Butler said Mr. Roberts had no friends and took it upon himself to grant permission for an autopsy. He claimed that Dr. Butler knew that Mr. Roberts had friends. The Grand Jury found that James Roberts had not seen his father for ten years, and they said that the complaint was more spite work than anything else. They then dismissed the complaint.

Public Education Association.

The Public Education Association has secured permanent quarters at 509 Fifth Avenue. A class in psychology, to be taught by Miss Emma G. Sebring, formerly of the Teachers College, will open on Dec. 10 and will meet on alternate Fridays thereafter. The usual course of Friday afternoon lectures will commence in January.

AMERICA, HAITI, AND GERMANY.

This Country Not Disposed to Interfere in the Lueders Case So Long as Germany Is Reasonable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The attention of the Department of State at length has been formally directed to the friction that has arisen between Germany and Haiti as a result of the arrest by the officials of the latter country of a half-blood named Lueders. While the department has unofficially watched the matter for some time past, it was not until to-day that the case came formally before it through the appearance there of Mr. Leger, the Minister from Haiti to Washington.

The Minister came to consult Assistant Secretary Day, and the attitude of Germany in Lueders's case was discussed. The intimation was given out at the State Department that our Government so far has gone only to the length of instructing Ambassador White at Berlin to watch developments and keep his Government informed. He will lodge a protest only in the event of the performance by Germany of some act that is not consistent with justice and international law, something that is not anticipated here.

In other words, the State Department does not feel that it has a right to interpose so long as the demands of Germany for redress are kept within the bounds of sound practice in international disputes, following in this the precedent set by the last Administration when it permitted the landing of British troops at Corinto, Nicaragua, to secure indemnity for the ill-treatment of British Consular officers. It does not follow from this, however, that the Administration will look with unconcern upon any harsh and unjust measures that may be sought to be put in force by Germany toward the little island republic.

The department has been informed that the statement of facts that has been made in the case of Lueders is somewhat misleading in that it makes some important omissions. For instance, the foundation of the claim of Haiti that it had the right to punish the man as it did lies in an assertion that he was a citizen of Haiti. Lueders was born in Haiti of a German father and a native Haitian woman, and, according to the law of the republic, that made the child a full-fledged citizen of Haiti. Again, as an explanation for the apparently severe treatment of Lueders, that Haitian Government is prepared to show that he had been twice arrested and convicted of the same offense—namely, resisting and assaulting an officer.

The first offense was committed a little over a year ago, and the Haitian law, like that in our country, in some cases provides for a much more severe penalty in the case of a second conviction. Also, as an indication that there was no discrimination practiced toward Lueders on the score that he was a German subject, it can be shown by the Haitian Government that the person arrested with him at the same time for the same offense, a native, full-blooded Haitian, was subjected to exactly the same penalty—$500 fine and a year's imprisonment—that was meted out to Lueders.

Altogether, the case is regarded at the State Department as one that might properly be adjusted through the regular channels of diplomatic negotiation, instead of through the strong means of demonstrations in force, particularly in view of the fact that Lueders is now at liberty and in Germany, and the acute phase of the case has been passed.

The Haitian Minister says that the republic is preparing for any eventuality, considering that its honor is involved in the present trouble, and that it cannot yield to demonstrations of force by a powerful nation. The Minister says that Haiti's ports are unfortified, and that the country has no navy, but has an army of fair proportions. Naturally it could not expect to contend against one of the most powerful nations on the globe, but, with the honor of the republic at stake, he declares it would resist to the last, and would prefer to be crushed rather than to yield to what it regards as an insult. The Haitian authorities consider that the Monroe doctrine applies to the present case, and for that reason expect that the people of the United States will not approve the crushing of Haiti by a powerful European Government, or that the authorities here will not remain inactive if the Monroe doctrine becomes involved.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Berliner Tageblatt says it is reliably informed that the German Government only wants monetary reparation from Haiti for the recent arrest and imprisonment of Herr Emile Lueders by the Haitian tribunals, but that it will not brook any interference in the matter on the part of the United States.

CLOAKMAKERS ARE GLOOMY.

Short Season at an End and Little Work in Prospect.

The slack season in the cloakmakers' trade has begun, and there will be no revival until at least the middle of February. The operatives are feeling gloomy and their union has called off all strikes.

The season that has just passed has been a rather short one and not very active, and until the beginning of next Spring only about one-third of the cloakmakers will have work. A few of the cloakmakers have managed to save some money, but the great majority have practically nothing to fall back on.

Secretary Braff of the cloakmakers said yesterday: "We are not fighting now, but we'll simply do the best we can until the busy season opens again. Of course, if our wages are reduced we will have to accept the situation, but the manufacturers seem to be friendly to us, and we certainly will not provoke any conflict."

THE ASSAULT ON MARY McCABE.

Kate Snell, Who Was Last Seen with the Injured Woman, Arrested.

Detectives Quinn and Smith of the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday morning arraigned Kate Snell, a homeless Scotch woman, fifty-nine years of age, in the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of assault.

On Nov. 21 Mary McCabe, fifty-eight years of age, a dressmaker, who occupied rooms in the basement flat adjoining the hall at 142 West Twenty-eighth Street, was found in the lower hallway of that tenement with her clothes torn and her hands and face covered with blood. She was unconscious, and her skull had been fractured. She is now in the hospital on Blackwell's Island in a critical condition.

Rosie Benson, a scrubwoman at the Calumet Club, helped the detectives to search for Kate Snell, who was drinking with Mrs. McCabe in the latter's apartment on Nov. 21. The police surmised that the woman could throw some light upon the affair. She was committed for examination to-morrow.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, Eleventh Infantry, will proceed to Jackson, Miss., and report in person to the Governor of Mississippi for duty with the National Guard of that State.

Leaves of absence: For two months from about Dec. 15, to Second Lieut. Robert C. Williams, First Cavalry; for three months to Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, Deputy Paymaster General.

Private John E. Boughton, Troop B, Second Cavalry, now at Fort Logan, Colorado, upon his own application, is transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry, and will be sent to the headquarters of that regiment, Fort Crook, Nebraska, for assignment to Company A.

First Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by the commanding officer, and will then report to the commanding officer at Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, for duty at that post.

First Lieut. John M. Stotsenburg, Sixth Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., and will report for duty accordingly.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. S. White is detached from the Concord and ordered to the Wheeling.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Cincinnati arrived at Montevideo.
Ericsson arrived at Savannah.
Wheeling arrived at Mare Island.
Annapolis arrived at Tompkinsville.
Raleigh sailed from Beirut for Syra.
Foote arrived at Annapolis.
Wilmington sailed from Wilmington for Annapolis.
Marblehead arrived at Annapolis.
Alert arrived at San Francisco.

IMPORT DUTY ON TOBACCO

General Appraisers Decide Against Treasury Department in the Matter of Classification.

A BALE IS MADE THE UNIT

The Vexed Question of "Wrapper" and "Filler" Disposed Of—Importer Rothschild's Protest Sustained—Bales Must Be Assessed in Their Entirety.

A decision adverse to the present policy of the Treasury Department regarding importations of tobacco was handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday. The opinion was written by ex-Judge Somerville, and it directly affects every tobacco importer in this country by determining that the commercial bale of leaf tobacco is the unit for dutiable purposes. This decision was based on the protest of Rothschild & Brother of New York against the customs authorities' classification of four bales of unstemmed leaf tobacco imported from San Domingo last September. The issue involved related to the proper classification of this importation under the tariff act of 1897. There was no controversy as to the regularity of the Government examiner's action in ascertaining the quality and character of the tobacco.

Under the provisions of the existing tariff, "filler" tobacco is dutiable at 35 cents per pound and "wrapper" tobacco at $1.85 per pound. The problem that the customs officers have had to contend with is the introduction of considerable quantities of wrapper leaf in bales, duly entered for importation as "filler" tobacco. Collectors and Appraisers at this and other United States ports are under instructions from the Treasury Department, practically picking the bales apart and separately classifying even the smallest percentages of wrapper leaf found in "filler" bales.

The testimony taken at the General Appraisers' hearing in the Rothschilds' case corroborated the official report made by the local appraiser as to the relative percentages of filler tobacco and wrapper tobacco contained in the four bales under consideration. These percentages ranged from 1 1-5 to 3 2-3. Thus it appeared that no one of the four bales contained as much as 5 per cent. of wrapper tobacco, the remainder in each bale being filler tobacco. Several witnesses testified that unless a bale of filler tobacco contained 10 or 12 per cent. of wrapper leaf it would not pay a manufacturer to separate the two. He would simply let it all go as filler.

A Bale Is the Unit.

The General Appraisers now decide that tobacco in mixed bales containing various percentages of wrapper tobacco, less than 15 per cent. to each bale, and the remainder all filler tobacco, is dutiable at 35 cents per pound as "filler tobacco not specially provided for." The board holds that the two grades of tobacco cannot be constructively separated and assessed for duty as part wrapper and part filler, but each bale must be classified as an entirety. In support of this decision the General Appraisers say: "The courts have held that under Paragraphs 246 and 247 of the Tariff act of 1883, the unit of leaf tobacco, for dutiable purposes as 'wrapper' or 'filler,' was the commercial bale, 'which had been properly packed in the usual way, with no separation of grades, without fraud, or attempt to evade the customs laws of this country."

It has been decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals that the Collector cannot constructively separate wrappers and filler tobacco in a commercial bale by "mentally grouping all the higher grade tobacco into one lot and all the lower grade tobacco into another, and treating the entire importation as if it had come into the port of entry in packages some of which contained 100 per cent. of one grade, some 100 per cent. of the other, and none of which contained any admixture of both grades."

"It is our opinion," adds the Court, "that the statute does not authorize any such method of classification." The General Appraisers decide that this reasoning of the Court applies with full force to the construction of Paragraph 210 and 211 of the present Tariff act of 1897. The classification of leaf tobacco for dutiable purposes is of three descriptions, viz.: "(1) Wrapper tobacco, (2) filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15 per centum of wrapper tobacco; (3) all filler tobacco not specially provided for in this act." According to the General Appraisers' view of the matter, filler tobacco in mixed bales which contain less than 15 per cent. is not specially provided for, and must, therefore, fall into the third catch-all clause above cited, as "filler tobacco not specially provided for."

The protest of Rothschild & Brother is sustained, and the Collector of the Port is instructed to reliquidate the entry accordingly. This decision of the board is signed by General Appraisers Henderson M. Somerville and Charles H. Ham.

Col. Tichenor Dissents.

A dissenting opinion was filed by General Appraiser George H. Tichenor, the third member of the Classification Board having this case in hand. Col. Tichenor holds that under the wording of the statute all wrapper tobacco, no matter how packed or where found, is dutiable at $1.85 per pound. He says: "It cannot be contended that it is impracticable to separate the wrapper from the filler tobacco for the reasons (1) that it appears from the record and is admitted that it has been correctly done in this case, and (2) the law requires that the precise percentage of wrapper tobacco shall be ascertained in order to determine whether it is over 15 per cent. or not, and upon the exact determination of that fact depends a difference in duty of not less than $1.25 per pound.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that there were numerous complaints of evasions of duty and inequalities at the Custom Houses under the leaf tobacco provisions of the act of 1880 and 1894, as construed and administered. It was unquestionably the purpose of the present law to prevent the recurrence of these irregularities, and to discourage the intentional mixing of wrapper and filler tobacco by applying the wrapper rate to such mixed packages. Yet bales of filler tobacco as usually packed contain some leaves suitable for cigar wrappers, and to impose the higher rate upon all the contents of a package because it contained, unavoidably perhaps, a small percentage of wrapper would operate to exclude the filler the importation of which affords a market for home grown wrapper, and is necessary to the success of the cigarmaking industry of the country.

"It was to avoid this and at the same time collect the higher rate upon all wrapper tobacco that filler tobacco in mixed bales containing not more than 15 per cent. of wrapper is excepted from the application of the higher rate. * * * I am of the opinion that the protest should be overruled and the assessment of duty in this case affirmed."

TRADED OFF HIS CLOTHES.

Two New Brunswick Men Held for Robbing a Drunken Laborer.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 29.—Recorder Sullivan to-day committed Michael Glynn, white, and Rooster Brown, colored, to jail, on a charge of robbery. The victim was Andrew Yansen, a laborer at the brick yards.

On Saturday Yansen received his wages, and after purchasing an entire new outfit started on a spree. Glynn found Yansen in a stupefied condition at the dock yesterday afternoon. He took him to the second-hand store of Charles Schlem at 21 Hiram Street, and made arrangements with the proprietor to sell the suit of clothes Yansen had on for $1.25. Yansen received a suit of old clothes much too small for him, and Glynn pocketed the money.

Soon after Glynn left Yansen, Brown came along, and took the drunken man to Benjamin Harris, a second-hand shoe dealer, at 61 Hiram Street. Brown there disposed of the new shoes that Yansen wore for 45 cents. Yansen was given an old pair of shoes.

When Yansen recovered he remembered the transactions and had the men arrested.

Worcester Nominations.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 29.—The Republican Municipal Convention to-day nominated Rufus B. Dodge, Jr., for Mayor by acclamation, and for Aldermanic candidates B. W. Potter, A. M. Thompson, N. P. Huot, Henry Brannon, E. J. Russell, and C. H. Hildreth.

A MILLIONAIRE'S BAD FALL

James Stinson of Chicago Thrown from His Wagon at a Horse Sale.

HIS RECORD BREAKERS SOLD

Prices at the Auction in Madison Square Garden Ruled Low, as None of the Fashionable Strains of Blood Were Offered.

It is rarely that the spectators at horse sales in this city see a wealthy man who has horses to sell go into the sales ring to help sell them, but when the man is many times a millionaire and one of the best-known citizens o fhis community, and, furthermore, almost fourscore years old, there is an added interest in the spectacle. This was what the spectators at the Fasig & Co. trotting and pacing sale, at Madison Square Garden, saw yesterday when James Stinson, the Chicago millionaire, entered his road wagon and took up the lines over Maud V. and Damania, two of the four with which he made the world's four-in-hand record of 2:30.

The sale of the four was the feature of yesterday's session, but there was an unexpected incident to it, which almost cost Mr. Stinson his life. He drove Maud V. and Damania to a light road wagon over the narrow track which runs around the arena, and after two circuits he had them going at top speed. The outer edge of the earth track on the Fourth Avenue end is unprotected by rails, and there is an abrupt fall from the track to the floor of about two feet. On the last time around Mr. Stinson drove too near the edge of the track, and in a twinkling the wheels were over the edge and the wagon overturned. It was at the same point where one of the riders in the bicycle race on Thanksgiving night was sent headlong over the track.

He Was Only Bruised.

Mr. Stinson was shot through the air and landed ten feet from where the wagon overturned, but, beyond being badly bruised, he was uninjured. He had presence of mind enough when he felt the wagon keel, to shout, "Whoa!" and when they heard the command the horses stopped.

Prices throughout the day ruled low, for none of the fashionable strains of blood were offered. Mr. Stinson's four went for $1,800, one of them, Nutspra, going to H. R. Burger, one of the Austrian buyers, and the pair, Maud V. and Damania, to H. H. James of Hamilton, Ontario.

Margare W., a splendid-looking animal, with a mark of 2:25½, brought $1,000, and she, too, was purchased by Mr. Burger.

Summary of the Sale.

The horses sold for $200 or over are as follows:

Ems, (trotter,) b. m., 4 years, by King Wilkes-da, by Little Ben; C. W. White..	320
Tunas, (trotter,) b. g., 3, by Vatican-Queen Sweepstakes, by Sweepstakes; William Hutton, Troy, N. Y.	200
Bay mare, 5 years, by Director, and bay gelding, 5, by Onward; E. W. Bernard..	250
Hazel, (trotter, 2:20¾,) br. m., 6, by Corbeau Medium-Fleet, by Golden Dawn; O. Winters, Middletown, N. Y.	200
G. A. C., (trotter, trial, 2:24½,) b. g., 5, by Nutwood-Nettie, by Red Wilkes; J. H. Breslin	600
Dixienette, (trotter, 2:17¼,) g. m., 5, by Pilot Medium-Trixey, by Louis Napoleon; J. S. Ferguson	700
Austrian, (trotter, 2:19¾,) b. m., 5, by Pilot Medium-Trixey, by Louis Napoleon; J. S. Ferguson	310
Lilly Dwyer, (trotter, 2:43,) b. f., 2, by Baronet-Lena Merville, by West Cloud; H. G. Sillick	400
Modette, (trotter, 2:15¾,) b. m., 9, by Monroe Chief-Sally, by Kentucky Blackbird; Albert Steer, Vienna, Austria	500
Belinut, (trotter, 2:23,) ch. g., 9, by Nutmeg-Alice, by Hambletonian; R. Blumenthal, Hartford, Conn.	240
Nutspra, (trotter, 2:29¾,) b. m., 5, by Nutmeg-Pattie Sprague, by Governor Sprague; H. R. Burger, Vienna, Austria	660
Damania, (trotter, 2:22¾,) ch. g., 10, by Nutmeg-Maud R., by Abdallah Wilkins Sultan; H. H. James, Hamilton, Ontario	400
Maud V., (trotter, 2:29¾,) ch. m., 10, by Nutmeg-Maggie W., by Richmond Boy; H. H. James	500
Nutvina, (pacer,) ch. m., 5, by Nutmeg-Vina Soure, by Judge Hayes; Charles Wyland	350
Imitator, (trotter, 2:23¾,) b. g., 6, by Bellineator-Patti Boman, by Tom Scott; B. L. Scott, Philadelphia	200
Blue Knight, (trotter, 2:23,) ch. g., 7, by Happy Day-Gossamer, by Judge Somers; B. F. Thorn, Rahway, N. J.	360
Knightmare, (trotter, 2:12½,) b. m., 9, by Sir Knight-Lady Austin, by Envoy; J. McGuire	625
Greenfield Girl, (trotter, 2:19¾,) g. m., 5, by Jim Wilson-Blanche L., by Hambletonian Tranby; E. J. Ewell	310
Margaret W., (trotter, 2:25½,) ch. m., 8, by C. F. Clay-Emma T., by Governor Sprague; H. R. Burger	1,000
Ella Mack, (trotter, 2:25½,) rn. m., 5, by Eagle Bird-Molly, by Sweepstakes; J. Cain, Philadelphia	500
Sunlight, (trotter, 2:27¾,) b. m., 7, by California Grace, by Cuyler; J. Jones	235
Nyssia, (trotter, trial 2:25,) b. m., 5, by Anteed-Kate B., by Messenger Duroc; F. Reilly	500
Barrett, (trotter, trial 2:27,) ch. g., 11, by Bourbon Wilkes-Actress, by Westwood; J. C. Cady	220

Thoroughbreds Shipped to England.

The Atlantic Transport Liner Mississippi, which sailed for London yesterday morning, carried four yearling thoroughbreds for the Lorillard-Beresford Stables at Newmarket.

Pierre Lorillard, who is in Florida now, will leave for England in the Spring in time for the opening of the English racing season. He has made other purchases in this country recently, and the American stable will, it is expected, be one of the strongest on the English turf next season. Among the other horses on the Mississippi were sixteen carriage horses and steppers, which were purchased in the New York market recently by F. Vivian Gooch of Windsor, England. They will be exhibited at the Crystal Palace show in London in the Spring.

KEENE BEATS EMMET.

Close Contest to Settle a Golf Tie on the Meadow Brook Club Links.

Foxhall Keene won another golf victory yesterday on the links of the Meadow Brook Club. It was a hot game, honors being even at the end of the match, eighteen holes, and an extra hole had to be played, which Keene won by a single stroke. His opponent was Devereux Emmet of the Oyster Bay Golf Club, and the match to determine the tie in the bogie competition for the Red Spring Cup at the Queens County Golf Club tournament, Oct. 15.

It had previously been arranged to play off the tie on Oct. 30, but on that day Foxhall Keene was playing in the Essex County tournament. The committee awarded the cup to Emmet, but the latter refused to accept it on those conditions, and the Meadow Brook links, being more convenient for both, were chosen for the contest yesterday. Their scores for the eighteen holes are:

Foxhall Keene:										
Out	5	3	5	3	4	5	5	6	6	—42
In	5	5	5	4	5	5	6	6	5	—48
Total										—88
Devereux Emmet:										
Out	5	3	6	4	4	5	5	7	6	—45
In	5	4	5	3	5	6	6	5	4	—43
Total										—88

Score for the eighth hole is approximated.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Magnet won, Amelia Fonso second, Santuzza third. Time—1:17¼.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Etta H. won; Zamar II. second; Judge Stouffer third. Time—1:23¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Fonsavannah won, Morello second, Don Luis third. Time—1:41¼.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Souffle won, McLight second, Marquise third. Time—1:59¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Horatio won, Libertine second, imp. Trance third. Time—1:28.

American Boxers in London.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—At the National Sporting Club this evening "Spike" Sullivan, the American boxer, defeated "Jimmy" Curran, the Englishman, on points, in a twenty-round contest. Later in the evening Ben Jordan, the featherweight champion of England, defeated Tommy White of Chicago in a protracted fight of nineteen rounds. Sullivan and Curran fought at 135 pounds for a purse of £400 and a substantial side bet. Jordan and White met at 124 pounds for a purse of £700 and a side bet of something more than £200.

AMERICAN TRADE IN AFRICA.

England, Hard Pressed by Our Competition, Wants the Present Commercial Treaty Canceled.

Mr. Charles Sonnenberg, formerly of this city, now a resident of Vryburg, in British Bechuanaland, South Africa, and a member of the Cape Parliament, is on a visit to this country for the first time in thirty-five years.

He is chiefly interested in the plan of the British Government, to come up at the next session of the Cape Parliament, to break the present commercial treaty existing between Great Britain, the United States and Germany in relation to South African goods and substitute a new one. The United States, England fears, is getting too much of the importing business of South Africa. Canada also wants to get a slice of the business, and is waiting to have the treaty broken that it may begin shipments of its own goods. The English Government, Mr. Sonnenberg says, has already notified the authorities at Washington that the present treaty will be canceled after 1898.

This treaty has been in existence many years. Under it a great quantity of machinery, petroleum, furniture, agricultural implements, hardware, canned and dried fruits, fish, boots and shoes, and cigarettes and tobacco are sent to South Africa from the United States. The goods are better and cheaper than can be procured in Germany and England. Many merchants do not want to pay higher duties, as the English wish them to do, according to the prospective new treaty, and they are already preparing to fight the matter.

Mr. Sonnenberg doubts if the majority of the members of the Cape Government will consent to pay higher duties on American and German goods. He says that the Parliament consists of seventy-six members, a third of whom are members of the Afrikander Bund, which has not the greatest love in the world for the English in South Africa.

The Cape Government has also a Customs Union with the Orange Free State, Basuto Land, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Rhodesia. The Orange Free State must confirm the treaty before it is accepted.

Mr. Sonnenberg says that it is of the greatest importance to the United States that this government should take some steps at once to meet the coming fight. He believes that it should inform its Consul General, Col. Roberts, in South Africa, to interview the members of the Cape Parliament, to discern, if possible, the feeling of the members and the extent to which American industries are threatened. Should the new treaty go through Mr. Sonnenberg believes it will paralyze American exports to South Africa.

NOT AN INDIAN OUTBREAK.

Army Officers Blame White Men for the Recent Trouble in Colorado.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Capt. Wright and Lieut. Cavenaugh, Ninth Cavalry, who commanded the troops in the recent Indian disturbance in Colorado, have recommended an investigation of the affair by the Interior Department. Capt. Wright secured a statement from the Indians, the substance of which is:

"That a small party of them were camped on Snake River hunting deer, the majority of them in the hills, and but four 'bucks' were in camp, when a party of armed white men came into camp. They remained there some time, the Indians not understanding them. Finally one opened his coat, showed a star, saying they were 'buckskin police,' and the Indians must go with them; the Indians refused, upon which the whites covered them with their pistols.

"Several men grasped two of the 'bucks' by the wrists, and a struggle commenced. A squaw ran to their assistance, when the police literally riddled the two with bullets. A warden on the outside of the party shot the squaw in the back of her head, and another in the arm. The two surviving 'bucks' saw their chance to mash for horses, which they had in the brush, and did so, making their escape. The Indians insist that neither at that time nor since have they fired a shot at a white man."

Capt. Wright's report of what he found at Vaughn's ranch says:

"Found there about ten men and two women. The Wardens and armed posse, after eating all of Vaughn's Winter supplies, had departed on that morning, and the two families from Lily Park were getting ready to return. The citizens there referred to the affair as not and 'Indian' but a white man's outbreak, Warden Wilcox having previously warned the families to leave Lily Park in anticipation of trouble, as, if he could not arrest the Indians, he would kill them."

At Thompson's Ranch Capt. Wright found a corral and haystacks burned by the Indians, which they acknowledged to have done in their anger after the affair with the Wardens.

Lieut. Cavenaugh in his report says: "The Indians stated that they could not see why the whites had treated them so. They were peaceable, wanted no trouble, and had made no resistance, but had been shot down in cold blood. They had still remained quiet, and were waiting to see what 'Washington' would do before they took any action themselves. They are anxious that an investigation be made."

GRAHAM WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Exciting Finish of the Big Event at the Harbor Hill Golf Club.

The final contests for the Class A and Class B championships of the Harbor Hill Golf Club at Staten Island were finished yesterday, the chief honor falling to Malcolm Graham, Jr., who beat E. M. Lawrence in the deciding round by one hole. It was the most exciting game ever played on the links. The final round was of 36 holes, and Lawrence was ahead during more than half the match. He finished the first 18 holes 2 up, and was 3 ahead at the end of the twenty-seventh. Then Graham won 2 holes in succession, giving him the lead of 1 hole at the finish of the twenty-ninth, the first time he was ahead during the entire match.

Lawrence tied the game within 3 holes of the finish. The next one he gave up through a poor play and a bad put by Graham, but at the following one Graham tried the same. There was now but 1 hole to play, and after the hottest kind of work it was halved. An odd hole, the thirty-seventh, was then played, and Graham won it by 1 stroke. This makes him the first amateur golf champion of the club.

Among the contestants was George E. Armstrong, who recently won the championship of the Richmond County Country Club, but he was beaten by Graham in the semi-final round by the high score of 7 up and 5 to play.

The Class B championship was won by Paul R. King, who beat P. F. Kobbe, Jr., by 2 holes and 1 to play.

The finals of the ladies' club championship will be finished this week.

The summaries of the championship rounds in both classes are:

Class A, Championship.—First Hole Play Round—E. M. Lawrence beat E. D. Crowell, 1 up, (19 holes;) Austin P. Kelley beat H. G. Van Vechten, 5 up and 4 to play; George E. Armstrong beat W. A. Hamilton, 1 up, (19 holes;) Malcolm Graham, Jr., beat Douglas Bonner, 1 up.

Semi-final Round—Lawrence beat Kelley, 3 up and 1 to play; Graham beat Armstrong, 7 up and 5 to play.

Final Round—Graham beat Lawrence, 1 up, (37 holes.)

Class B, Championship.—First Hole Play Round—P. R. King beat J. H. Johnson, 7 up and 5 to play; H. V. Carrere beat H. M. Judge, 1 up, (20 holes;) P. F. Kobbe, Jr., beat J. M. Carrere, 5 up and 4 to play; D. Hay beat J. French, 5 up and 4 to play.

Semi-final Round—King beat Carrere, 3 up and 2 to play; Kobbe, Jr., beat Hay, 7 up and 5 to play.

Final Round—King beat Kobbe, Jr., 2 up and 1 to play.

Italian Murderer Gets Ten Years.

Dominico Carterelli, fifty-four years of age, of 219 Mott Street, was yesterday sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court by Justice Fursman, for killing Giuseppe Buoncuore, twenty-eight years of age, who lived at the same place, on July 3 last. The dead man boarded with Carterelli, and owing to a domestic quarrel he was thrown out of the house. The boarder swore that he would kill Carterelli at sight. The two met a few days afterward in Abingdon Square. Buoncuore had a stick, with which he rushed at Carterelli, but the latter drew a revolver and shot the other dead. Assistant District Attorney Bell said that he had investigated the case and learned that the old man had gone almost insane from grief over the affair. He recommended clemency, and Justice Fursman said that he would give the prisoner half the maximum penalty.

State Canvassing Board.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—The State Board of Canvassers will meet to canvass the votes of the last election in each county as soon as the Secretary of State receives the returns from Kings and Richmond Counties. The other fifty-eight counties of the State have made their returns.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Suggestion to Bridge Trustees that the Footpath Be Reserved for Cyclists.

PLAN FOR TWO NEW PATHS

Chairman Mott of L. A. W. Racing Board Approves Cycle Track Association's Scheme to Control Next Year's Racing.

At the conference between cycle organization delegates and the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, held at the bridge offices, at Washington and Nassau Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, relative to a plan for a wheelway over the bridge, the suggestion that met with the most favor was one to which hitherto little attention has been paid. It provides for turning over to wheelmen the path now used by pedestrians, and building for the pedestrians who cross the structure two pathways, one over each cable track trestle.

By this plan pedestrians would obtain two paths, each twelve feet wide, instead of the seventeen-foot-wide single path now allowed them, and the puzzling question of approaches for a cycle path would be obviated. It is also said that the expense would be less than for constructing a raised path for wheelmen. Where at present the footpath rises to run around the arches, a slight incline would be constructed for wheelmen, but with this exception the present footway is ready for the cyclers.

This plan was presented by Michael Furst, Assistant Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn and a delegate from the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. At the conference there were present M. M. Belding, Jr., and A. E. Crow, for the City Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen; James O'Neill for the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York; Theodore Kiendl and Mr. Furst for the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, and Eugene La Manna and W. O. Eschwege for the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn, and for the Tr

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
CASINO—1999—8:10.
DALY'S—Taming of the Shrew—8:15.
DORIS'S WINTER CIRCUS—2:00 and 8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Alexandra—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Born—Indian Summer—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Silver King—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—In Town—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Waldmeister—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:20.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:10. Lecture on Music—3:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT Hall—Billiard Tournament—8:00.
MANHATTAN—His Little Dodge—8:30.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Piano Recital—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—Ticket of Leave Man—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings—Day and Evening.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—8:15.
THE ASTORIA—Concert—9:00.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:30.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 30, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

CANDID AND CRAFTY.

Was there ever a more candid man than L. E. QUIGG?

You accuse me of stuffing my enrollment, he says to YEREANCE, BROOKFIELD, and the other insurgents. You call my organization fraudulent and demand that it be reconstituted from the foundation. You make charges of tyranny and machine rule. Your accusations are groundless and the abuses about which you make so much noise are purely imaginary. But for the sake of peace and harmony and to satisfy you we will proceed to reorganize. We will destroy the present rolls and start afresh. And everything shall be done just as you say. We will reorganize by election districts or by Assembly districts, as you wish. The work may be done on any plan and "under any auspices."

Could anything be fairer? Is not this man the very soul of candor? "Slippery DICK" CONNOLLY was never half so urbane and open-handed to the committee of eminent financiers who examined his accounts as Controller and pronounced them faultless and him without guile.

The insurgent Republicans, however, are adamant, and QUIGG knows it. They will never withdraw their charges, they will not whitewash him as the bankers did TWEED'S Controller. They will take him at his word, and hilariously proceed with the new enrollment of their party, of which it may be said to stand in visible need. TRACY'S vote fell 34,000 below the enrollment, a circumstance calculated to fill the most artless mind with the poison of suspicion. Furthermore, by a test that seems to have been a fair one, the anti-Platt Republicans of the Twenty-ninth District have just demonstrated that 1,200 of the 3,200 names on the roll in that district were bogus—mere padding. QUIGG'S assumption of candor was wise and timely. A defiant attitude would have brought on strife and scandal. There will now be peace while all hands take a hand at the fine old game of reorganization.

When it is all over, when the new, clean, virtuous rolls have been completed and the harsh croaking of the insurgents has given place to the noble harmonies of a reunited Republicanism, the organization will find itself, as now, in the hands of LEMUEL QUIGG. The more it changes the more it will be the same thing.

The proof of the pudding lies not more in the eating than the test of a reorganization in the way it works. QUIGG in these matters is much wiser than his accusers. He astonishes. The principle of majority rule is his rock of safety. "When the enrollment is had," he says, "when the primaries are held, when the conventions have met, and when the new organization has been created, then the majority, whoever compose it, should be permitted to organize the committee without the din of factional protest."

The anti-Platt men will have had their labor for their pains. In party primaries there can be no other rule than that of the majority, and the majority will sustain the machine. Enrollment and the primaries are the great bulwarks of the machine, as QUIGG knows very well. The truly good have never cut any figure in the primaries of any party in this city. They may outnumber the machine men, but never in the primaries. The only field of action in which they can make their numbers felt is the polling booth. There they can slay the boss and smash his machine, if they have the will and the courage.

We do not believe the insurgent Republicans in New York have the will and the courage. As we have often reminded them, they are only half hearted in their opposition to their cruel old boss. Very few of them would vote for the best Democrat that ever lived against any Republican PLATT might nominate. There is not much real independence left in the Republican Party. Most of it went out of the party in 1884. The better class of Republicans fret and fume under boss rule, and perennially call for re-enrollment. But when the boss climbs the ramparts waving a banner inscribed "Protection to American Industries" they all set up a yell and follow him with precipitate enthusiasm in the assault upon the Democratic fortress. Their revolt will never thrive until they show themselves willing to beat their party in order to dethrone their boss.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

The foreign dispatches indicate that the Kaiser will have trouble at the next meeting of the Reichstag. What are called in England the "bye-elections" are going against him in a manner which must be grievous to the good man. And apparently they are all going against him on the same ground—that is to say, the ground of opposition to the military and naval "credits." These are already of portentous dimensions for a country relatively so poor and generally so frugal, but the Ministerial proposals will aggravate them. The legislative and electoral dissensions have brought out a fundamental difference in the point of view. According to the German electors, the German Army and Navy exist for the sake of Germany. According to the Kaiser, Germany exists for the sake of the German Army and Navy.

We all know what is to be said in favor of sacrificing peaceful and industrious Germany to the German Army. BISMARCK, in old days, used to say it with eloquent and efficacious impressiveness. "While there are pikes in the European fishpond we must not be carp." That is to say, the maintenance of the German Army is a national necessity, and even its increase if an increase is made by rival and possibly hostile powers. That is an argument which is as good now as it was ten or fifteen years ago, excepting that the German people are perhaps not inclined to accept the statement of the necessities of the army even from the anointed and "appointed" Emperor with as little question as they would have accepted it from the most distinguished and experienced of Germans.

The increase of the navy is quite another matter. It is a "fad" of the Kaiser's, and the mass of Germans are by no means prepared to see it carried out without asking any questions as to what it is all about. It will be very difficult to persuade them that it is necessary to the national defense as a great army undoubtedly is. The German Empire is accessible only to Russia on the side of that landlocked sea, the Baltic, and the opening of the Kiel Canal provides a means for passing the whole German Navy to the defense of that coast in case of German complications with Russia. The coast line on the North Sea, which is the only shore really accessible from the maritime nations, is but 300 miles in extent. This is all the frontier which the German Navy is required to guard. Even upon the most Mahanesque principles, the existing German Navy is ample for its defense.

Any further increase of the German Navy, therefore, must be an offensive and not a defensive expedient. It must be a means to the end of the "expansion of Germany." How it is to be used the world at large, and the German people in particular, have two very striking instances kindly furnished while the project of an increase is still pending before the legislators and the electors. One is the bullying of China, and the other is the bullying of Haiti, which has just been brought into the international forum through the filing of a caveat by our Ambassador at Berlin. In the former case, the German Navy has taken possession of a convenient fort and naval station by way of reprisal for the murder in China of some German missionaries. There is not the slightest evidence that the Chinese Government had failed in its international duties. The evidence is all the other way. As the case now stands, the German Navy in China has been employed in a piece of outrageous spoliation. The Haitian case is to the same effect. A German subject having misbehaved himself was brought into a Haitian police court and justly punished. Thereupon the German Minister made upon the Haitian Government the most ridiculous and outrageous demands, demands so outrageous that they have provoked a proper protest through Mr. WHITE at Berlin.

Undoubtedly the Ministry will make use of these two cases in their demand for an increase of the German Navy. But really the moral is the other way up. A navy which is excessive for purposes of national defense is nothing short of a national and international nuisance when it is used for purposes of national offense, and employed to bully Chinamen and "niggers" into yielding to unjust demands. There are such things as right and justice, even in international affairs, and the increase of the German Navy that it may the more successfully override them would be a general calamity. There are other nations, it may be, in the same predicament, although in them the irresponsibility of a numerous legislature may take the place of the irresponsibility of a monomaniacal monarch. In either case the national navy should be strictly limited to the needs of national defense.

"ETHNIC" POLITICS.

The struggle in the Reichsrath has been partly pathetic and partly ridiculous, but wholly injurious to the empire which it has vexed. For it is not less injurious to a great nation to exhibit itself to mankind as an object of compassion than as an object of ridicule. The end of the riot which had become chronic was, unfortunately, the success of the rioters. The Ministry of Count BADENI stood for the unification of Austria, and especially for its unification upon the basis of the official use of the German language. This was not only a reasonable but a necessary programme. In Hungary the Magyar is the language of the majority. But in Austria proper, or, rather, "the Western part of the monarchy," for which alone Count BADENI was the Premier, and for which alone the Reichsrath legislates, German is the language, if not of the actual majority, at least of an enormous plurality. The first step toward the unification of Austria and the nationalizing of its population was the introduction and the enforcement for national purposes of a national language. There was really no choice what this language should be. Poles and Magyars and Czechs could not have agreed among themselves. If one of these languages had been adopted by the Reichsrath, the speakers of the others would have been quite as infuriated as they have shown themselves to be at the adoption of the German, which was spoken by far more Austrians than any one of their dialects, and by very nearly as many as all of them together. They could not agree except to disagree, and they have taken the position held in ancient times by the builders of Babel, or by that still more ancient conservative who, according to the French legend, was heard, at the time of the creation, shouting the watchword, "Conserve Chaos."

It is all very ludicrous and very pitiable. That nation is greatly to be pitied whose politics are arranged on "ethnic" lines. That is the case with the inhabitants of "the Western part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy." It is the case with the municipal politics of the Austrian capital, where the lines are drawn between Jews and Jew-baiters. The case used to be somewhat similar in the Dominion of Canada between the speakers of English and French, though that question seems to have lapsed or to have been remitted to the politics of the provinces. In Austria it can be settled only by the establishment of the predominant language as for official purposes the national language, and there can be no question at all that that languge is German. It is spoken by half as many people again in Austria as speak Czech, and by more than twice as many people as speak Polish. The first business of a statesman who desires to make a nation out of the aggregation of tribes which inhabits Austria must be to inculcate a common language. And yet we cannot blame the Bohemians and Poles who cling to their own mother-tongues and desire to retain and extend them. In its origin this unhappy division is nobody's fault, however it may be with the excesses to which it has carried the partisans. It is a question in which the disputants are born to their respective sides. But while we have only pity for these unfortunate people, we can have nothing but condemnation for those who willfully foment a political division, where it does not exist, on the basis of race or creed or language. Fancy what would be the case in New York, or in Chicago, if the local legislature undertook to provide separate schools for the children of every race represented in the adult population, in which their native language might be preserved and their resistance to the process of Americanization encouraged. We should say without hesitation that the officials responsible for this wanton continuance of race prejudice and race animosity were public malefactors. And that is what we are compelled to say of the legislators of St. Louis, the only American municipality which has of set purpose gone about to produce in America the state of things which is an unhappy heritage in Austria.

PAN AMERICA VS. PAN EUROPE.

The Vienna correspondent of The London Times neglects to say who told him that Count GOLUCHOWSKI'S Pan-European League would be antagonized by a Pan-American League to do something for and with silver. It is therefore, we trust, not unparliamentary to say that the "exceptionally competent and well informed friend" knows too much that is not so. The Pan-American idea never can be galvanized into any life or relation to silver, but it is vigorous regarding direct Pan-American financial and trade relations.

It is anomalous that the United States should pay in London for goods bought from South America. And it is natural that South America should buy where it gets its pay for goods sold, and also credit for goods it expects to sell. If New York would give to sellers of South American produce the same banking and commercial accommodation that they get in London, then New York and Rio, for instance, would deal with each other directly instead of triangularly, via London. The result would be not only the supplanting of European capital in all the Americas, but the creation of a large outlet for those products of the United States which Count GOLUCHOWSKI'S Pan-European League may seek to exclude from the Continent.

The present time is singularly ill adapted for Count GOLUCHOWSKI'S idea, inasmuch as Europe never was more dependent upon its food supplies from the United States. But, on the other hand, the present juncture is exceptionally favorable for the Pan-American scheme. Never was the supply of United States manufactures larger in volume, better in quality, or lower in price. Never in recent times has the United States depended less on European capital. Indeed, so great is the supply of loanable funds that London is now borrowing upward of a hundred millions here, which we are able to lend after paying for all the securities London chose to sell us at bargain prices. This, then, is the golden hour to revive the best idea of Mr. BLAINE'S American Conference. Mr. BOLET-MONAGAS'S letter to South American Boards of Trade, advising them to seek closer relations with the manufacturers and commercial bodies of the United States, might well receive some attention north of the Isthmus, as well as south of it.

FAMINE AT DAWSON CITY.

The old remark about what wonders good society and more water would work in Texas and in Hades might be easily modified to fit the present conditions on the Yukon. All Dawson City needs is better transportation facilities. There is no reasonable doubt that they will be provided during the coming season.

The fears of famine, it appears, would not have been realized if the steamers with supplies had ascended the river before it was closed by ice. The latest reports indicate that there must be much suffering among the miners, for which there can be no relief before June. Goldseekers are notoriously improvident. Everybody was warned not to attempt to go to the Klondike without at least a year's supply of provisions. Dawson City is nevertheless filled with miners who have on the average not more than four months' supplies. Some have food for not more than one month. Provisions cannot be bought at any price, as the stores have none. The nearest point where food can be had is Fort Yukon, 400 miles away. There was a rush for this point as soon as the failure of the steamers to get through with their cargoes was announced, but Dawson City has still more mouths than it can feed. Apparently the only escape from starvation will be the establishment of a central source of supply, made up of all the food in the place, from which short rations will be dealt out to everybody. This is a way of visiting the sins of the improvident and heedless upon the wise and frugal, but it is better than allowing any one to starve.

Next year the business of transporting supplies up the Yukon and over the trail for Dyea will undergo an immense expansion. The wonders of the Klondike were not revealed to the American public until late in July. There was then scant time to get a large supply of provisions up the Yukon before the freezing of the river, which usually happens about Sept. 25. The outgoing ice will find a fleet of steamers at St. Michael next Spring, and it is unlikely that after that any complaints of food scarcity will come from Dawson City.

A railroad and telegraph to the Klondike are also among the probabilities for the next season. There will be a telegraph line, beyond doubt, for that is easily constructed, and out of the several trolley and railroad schemes now projected it would be surprising if some one did not at least come near to achievement. At any rate, travel to and from the Klondike region and residence there will be more safe and convenient after the pioneers have had their Winter of suffering.

Our report of Col. WARING'S remarks at the Liederkranz presented in somewhat too positive a form what he had to say about street cleaning under the next administration. What he said was that he probably should not remain as Commissioner of Street Cleaning, but that he had some reason to hope that the high standards established in the department would be maintained; and that hope will be shared by every intelligent person in the community.

The next Governor of New York, if a Democrat, will pay more or less heed to popular noise and clamor.—The Albany Argus.

Whether he is a Democrat or a Republican will depend on the degree of attention paid to popular noise and clamor by the gentlemen who have just spent a busy Sunday at Lakewood.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Sailors on English vessels are better protected by law than those who sail the seas under the Stars and Stripes, but for all that they are by no means safe from ill treatment on the part of owners and Captains who have more regard for economy than for the health and lives of their men. In the trial of a case that came up in London the other day, it was proved that the Captain of the British steamer Baluchistan, while on a voyage from the United Kingdom to the Persian Gulf and back, had allowed his crew to suffer the tortures of scurvy, not because he had no lime juice on board, not because he thought he had found an excuse for violating the law which commands a daily distribution of an approved anti-scorbutic after the tenth day of every voyage. The Baluchistan, of course, went through the Suez Canal, and, counting that as a port, the Captain asserted that he was not "out" ten days, and therefore was exempt from the provisions of the act. While the sailors were giving their evidence the counsel for the defense asked: "Are you the young man who got drunk at Algiers, and implored the Captain to turn the ship about and enable you to have another drink?" The answer was: "No, I was never so thirsty as that, and do not care much for the liquor at Algiers, anyhow." This or something else put the presiding Justice in such good humor toward the crew that he convicted the Captain on eight of the summonses and ordered him to pay fines and costs amounting to—$45! The sum is not impressive, but it is considerably more than was saved to the owners of the Baluchistan by their Captain's ingenuity as an interpreter of the law, and they intend to appeal from the verdict in what they call "the interests of their class."

—It is truly singular that the slaughter of a few hundred or thousand seals on and near the shores of far-away Alaska should get this and several other large nations into what looks much like a quarrel, while campaigns of extermination, now in progress right here at home, and involving interests vastly more important, create no excitement at all. For what is the value of every seal alive compared with that of our rapidly disappearing forests? As one cent to a thousand dollars, perhaps, and yet the work of devastation is going on at a rate so rapid that the end is already in plain sight. With respect to the woods, moreover, there are no international questions to complicate matters, no doubts about the best methods to adopt, and no question as to the enormous damage that will be done if the present suicidal system is followed a few years longer. In the case of the forests, as in that of the seals, intelligent protection would mean an immediate and permanent increase of profit for the very men who are now making money with complete disregard for the future, but, while the extermination of the seals is a matter of no great, or even considerable, consequence, the disappearance of the trees will disastrously affect climate and rainfall and materially decrease the fertility of the whole continent.

—No wonder there is at Trenton "considerable comment in religious circles." A too-wise Baptist clergyman of that city has substituted pretty girls for the respectable, but not beautiful, Elders who have hitherto "taken up the collection," and, as a result the congregation's generosity has been put under a pressure regarded by many of its members as painfully severe. The young men of the church are especially aroused over the matter, for they can no longer put pennies, nickels, or even dimes on the plate without meeting reproachful glances under which they shrivel visibly. So far the offertories have shown a marked increase in consequence of the innovation, but fears are expressed that the improvement will be followed by a serious falling off as soon as the new danger becomes generally known—and avoided.

PERSONAL.

—No doubt the Rev. G. H. DENISON knows better than we do the auditors whom he addressed at the Church of the Sea and Land Sunday evening, but we venture the opinion that he must have trembled a little when, as part of his sermon, he gave practical and ocular proof that a toy balloon will not rise if weighted down with a pair of handcuffs, a whisky bottle, a tin can full of dirt, or any other similar reminder of iniquity. What could he have answered if some unregenerate but logical hearer had asked him to tie one of the little balloons to the pulpit Bible and let the congregation see how contrastingly rapid the ascent would be then? "Illustrations," to be valuable, must be chosen with great care, and it is to be feared that Mr. DENISON'S experiments illustrated nothing except a physical phenomenon so unmoral that, with no less twisting than he gave it, Col. INGERSOLL could have made it serve an exactly contrary end.

—Much interest is taken by the people of Syracuse in the long discussed plan of honoring with a worthy memorial the men to whom New York State owes the Erie Canal. Syracuse was the home of two of the four persons credited with having done most to bring this great public work to completion, and naturally its residents hope that the monument will be placed there, but they do not emphasize that wish, and for the present, at least, are confining their energies to efforts to arouse all through the State appreciation of the important rôle played by the canal in its early development. In an address before the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce last week, Dr. GEORGE F. COMFORT told in careful detail the history of the "big ditch" from the year 1803, when it existed merely as a dream in the mind of GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, until the work of construction began at Rome on July 4, 1817, and its completion was celebrated in this city on Oct. 26, 1825. Then he appealed for the erection of a monument on which should be perpetuated in bronze the names, and perhaps the forms, of MORRIS, the originator; of JAMES GEDDES, the first engineer; of JOSHUA FORMAN, who won legislative aid for the project, and of DE WITT CLINTON, whose influence and encouragement did so much to bring the undertaking to a successful end. In response to the Doctor's appeal, the Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions expressing the opinion that the State should appropriate the money necessary for the erection of such a memorial at any point which the Legislature may consider most fitting. The resolutions also suggest that the cornerstone should be laid on Oct. 26, 1900, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the canal's completion, thus making it possible to hold the unveiling ceremonies on the following Fourth of July. While the discussion was going on, the usual objector appeared in the person of WILLIAM A. SWEET, who said that the Erie Canal itself is sufficient for the commemoration of its projectors and builders. He referred to the clause of the State Constitution which says that the Erie Canal is forever the property of the State, and declared that if anything were to be done, "build it bigger" was the word. Mr. SWEET also said that all monuments for the purpose of commemoration were barbarous, and referred to the pyramids at Egypt, the towers at Thebes, the Sphinx, and other memorable monuments as being "in awful bad shape."

—R. M. RICHARDS, a resident of New Orleans, has made to a reporter of The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier the remarkable statement that "hundreds and hundreds" of yellow fever cases occurring in New Orleans during the past few months were never reported to the health officials, or, at least, were never reported by those officials to the public. Mr. RICHARDS says that, to be definite, he and three of his close friends had the disease in its most severe form—so severe, indeed, that two of them died of it, and yet their names never appeared on the records of the Board of Health. This is a most grave accusation, and it is only fair to doubt its accuracy. Enough cases were reported absolutely to stop the business of the city. A few more, or even many more, would not have done any more injury, so there was no reason or little excuse for concealment.

VARIOUS VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please send right away and procure for your own desks and for the office reference library "Revised Versions of the Bible," so that when you next take a text for so good an editorial as that of the 23d on "Two Curable Evils," you will not pervert the orignial as the authorized version does. Don't send to the churches; ninety-nine out of a hundred of them are waiting for somebody to "authorize" the revision, as if accuracy wasn't far and away better than fancy taste, or habit. Spare yourselves the trouble of sending to the Bible Society, for they'll shake a charter at you permitting only King James's Bible in English; though you can have literally hundreds of other later versions, and "Jamie" was no more fit to authorize a Bible than Tammany is to work true charity. You can get "bargains" in it by rummaging dead stock at any bookstore, or capital styles of the Oxford Press agents. But "get the best," do, some way, as every sensible body does in other matters; then you'll not accuse the Apostle of saying what he never said, and you'll spare sermons and even demoralizing controversies over non-existent Scripture puzzles, such as that "is" that absolutely isn't at all in the Greek of Second Timothy, 3: 16. Furthermore THE TIMES will escape the ignominy that comes of sticking to habit instead of moving on toward the light and truth, I do not say of the so-called higher criticism, but of the three greatest and most complete manuscripts now known, but absolutely unknown or unused by the honored translators of 1611.

Like Job, my soul burns for "a pen of steel" that I might carve it into the Christian hearts I love how cowardly the church has behaved these sixteen years toward what they know is a truer version of the Word of God, whether they "like the old better" or not.

Let the children have the revision, is a frequent evasion of the responsibility by Christians who know that they're not letting the children get it, either from the pulpit, except by occasional allusion, or in the Sabbath school, or, where there should be the main source and spring of Bible love and knowledge, at family prayers and on the parent's knee.

CHARLES F. CUTTER.
Baltimore, Nov. 24, 1897.

ROYALTY ON MINE PRODUCTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Heretofore, to our surprise, no public protest has been made against the threatened impost of a royalty sought to be imposed by the Canadian Government upon the product of the Yukon mines in Canadian territory.

I write you on behalf of the miners, those directly interested, and of some hundreds of others, stockholders, equally interested, scattered all over the country, and respectfully invoke your aid, asking that you will lend your great influence toward bringing the Canadian authorities to a realizing sense of the monstrous tax they seek to impose. We compare it to robbery; it has the same appearance—that of taking advantage of the defenseless. It seems to us a poor recompense for the brave men who dared all, exploring the most desolate of territories, removed a vast distance from civilization, severing themselves from all family ties, risking starvation and death. Behold Canada's appreciation and reward. Canada would never have discovered these mines had they lain unknown till the last trumpet.

Canada's course is simply monstrous. First, it proceeds to reduce the length of the mines by one-fifth, then it imposes a tax of 20 per cent. on the product, and it confiscates every other mine. Could a robber do more? Canada does this in the face of the fact that its miners may mine to their heart's content in our territory free from the slightest imposition.

And yet Canada seeks amicable relations with the United States! We doubt it. We opine that a day will come, not distant, when these relations will not be so very amicable.

But Canada halts in face of the imposition; it doubts its ability to collect the tax; it is waiting to observe the magnitude of the protest, and well it may, in view of the loud and unanimous shout of rage and defiance sent up by the miners on the field—a protest that is certain to take another shape should Canada put in effect its contemptible purpose.

The Canadians themselves bitterly resent these impositions. The protest is general. The obtuseness of legislators who cannot perceive that these severe and discouraging restrictions retard the proper development of the gold region is, to say the least, remarkable. Possibly they would reserve consideration of the matter for posterity, together with the alternate claims. The Canadian recluse has awakened from a huge nightmare—and he grabs.

Canada has proceeded in this business with a high-handed imperiousness that forcibly reminds us of the throne across the water, where men are wont to debase themselves in the abjectness of their prostrations.

We positively decline to consider Canada's imperiousness. This continent has place for free men only. THOMAS H. HARRAH.
New York, Nov. 29, 1897.

More News from Brooklyn.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Meanwhile, the points of The Eagle have not yet been met. No accurate estimate of the expense of the tunnel has yet been made. The suspicious fact, that the pretended estimate exactly equals the borrowing limit claimed for New York City, has not been explained.

NUGGETS.

Some Relief.

The public heaves a sigh of relief to think that for another year, full backs, half backs, and broken backs will be back numbers.—Baltimore American.

Critics Forestalled.

"Why has Splasher named his picture 'British Deer'?"

"He was afraid some one would say that American deer don't have legs like those of his deer."—Chicago Record.

A Dangerous Critic.

"Won't you play something, Mullins?" asked Kilduff, motioning toward the piano.

"I hardly like to while Col. Gore is here."

"Is he severe in his criticisms?"

"Yes; and he carries a pistol."—Harlem Life.

A Difference.

"Hasn't he gotten through with what he had to say?" inquired the man who had been asleep.

"Yes," replied the friend next him. "But there's no telling when he will conclude."—Washington Star.

Doubts.

"There is some mistake," said the returned Klondiker, as he crawled from the box car, "about the fabulous amount of gold in Alaska. As to there being an amount of fabulous gold—well, that is different."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Differing Treatment.

"I always have my husband sit next the aisle, so he won't make me uncomfortable when he goes out between acts."

"H'm! I always sit next the aisle myself, so I can make my husband uncomfortable when he attempts to go out between acts."—Detroit Free Press.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

T. S. Varnum in Chicago Journal.

I found it in my pocket, this card where figures show,
I know I made the figures, but when I do not know
'Twas some time in the Summer, three months ago, or four,
I noted coming pay-days down and figured up the score.
Here's "board" and "rent" and "laundry," at very modest rates,
And also "incidentals" at careful estimates.
And here the figures showing the weekly sum I'd save—
Ah, what a cheery total this latter column gave.
The calculation ended November 1st you see,
With 'steen and umpty dollars all hoarded up by me;
And here's a memorandum, "suit, hat, and overcoat,
Gloves, underwear, and hosiery." What pleasing visions float
Across the mind of him who seeks in Summer's golden prime
To plan the things he means to do before it's Autumn time!
How easy 'tis to whittle down expenses yet to be,
And make your trial balance show a surplus fraught with glee;
But, oh, alas! how time destroys these visions sweet and rash—
I still retain the figures, but I haven't got the cash.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

The New Bills at the Theatres Offer Variety Enough to Suit All Tastes.

FROM SHAKESPEARE TO VOSS

With a Sample of London Music Hall Poetry and Melody as Rendered by Lottie Collins—The Winter Season at Daly's Begins.

An actress of Polish origin named Alexandra Viarda made what was announced as her first appearance in this country at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night in a melancholy play from the German of Richard Voss called "Alexandra." Mme. Viarda spoke her share of the text in German, her associates replying to her remarks in various grades of English, the most picturesque of which was contributed by our old friend Harry Gwynnette, who dropped his final "g's" with the luxurious carelessness of an English lord. Mme. Viarda is a slender lady with features which last night were perpetually clouded by an expression of abiding woe. Her speech was generally a guttural monotone, from which her voice rarely rose. Whatever qualifications she may hereafter reveal, in more congenial rôles, we may be tolerably certain that unusual vocal power and beauty of speech will not be numbered with them. She may turn out to be an actress of respectable gifts like so many others in Germany. There were a few moments in last night's performance when that seemed to be the case. But her attempt to be variously emotional in Act III. was lamentably feeble.

As for the play, it is preposterous in its conception and tiresome in its development. It is clumsily constructed, and not a single personage in it gains the spectator's sympathy. Indeed, under the baneful influence of Herr Richard Voss the spectator suffers too much to be sympathetic. The heroine of this piece becomes a mother while yet unmarried and is accused of infanticide. There seems to be doubt of her guilt, but she proclaims it in court and is sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. While she is in jail a friendly lawyer sends her books and provides her with other means of education. She emerges an accomplished woman, but possessed with one idea, namely, to marry her betrayer, who, it seems, knows nothing of the infanticide case, and then shame him and his proud but good mother by revealing her pitiful secret. She succeeds so well in her plan that the betrayer comes at her bidding, in a tight blue uniform, to take her to his mother, and the old lady treats Alexandra so well that her heart is touched. She would now let bygones be bygones, marry, and settle down. But it is too late. Her Past will bob up. So she kills herself.

All this is set forth in the most tedious manner and with a pitiable lack of a sense of humor. This sort of thing would not do in New York even if it were well acted, and it was not well acted last night in any part. Mme. Viarda must have another chance, but "Medea" and "Maria Stuart" and "Uriel Acosta," which are announced on the house bill, seem rather ambitious plays for the lady who split so sadly on the rock of conflicting emotions in the third act of Herr Voss's play last night.

Erwin.....Max Apple
Andrea.....A. H. Stuart
Anthony Moll.....John Maclin
Gerland.....Frank Evans
A Physician.....Harry Gwynette
A Porter.....Kraft Walton
Mr. Lenm.....C. W. MacDonald
Madame Von Eberti.....Jennie Reiffarth
Charlotte.....Effie Dinsmore
Alexandra.....Alexandra Viarda

THE SEASON AT DALY'S.

It Was Begun Last Night with a Performance of "The Taming of the Shrew."

The Winter season began at Daly's Theatre last night, when "The Taming of the Shrew" was acted in presence of a large and appreciative audience. Miss Ada Rehan was cordially received, and she acted the tempestuous Katherine with her accustomed skill. The portrayal certainly needs no new word of comment now in this column. It is one of the noteworthy achievements of the American stage.

In the distribution of rôles there were many changes. Wilfred Clarke, younger son of John Sleeper Clarke, and a comic actor of acknowledged ability, made his first appearance on Mr. Daly's stage as the whimsical Grumio. William Owen was the elderly suitor of Bianca, Gremio, and Joseph Herbert, well known hitherto as a writer of burlesques and a comic opera comedian, appeared as Tranio. Young Jefferson Winter was promoted a step to the part of Biondello.

George Clarke acted Petruchio in his thorough and skillful way, and Hobart Bosworth well filled the rôle of the amiable nobleman in the "Induction." Tyrone Power was Sly, Varrey Baptista, Craig Lucentio, Sidney Herbert Hortensio, Marie St. John Bianca, and Mrs. Gilbert, still nimble and delightfully quaint and droll, the old gossip, Curtis.

Recognition of these actors and acknowledgment of their merit on the part of the audience was quick and demonstrative. The performance was all spirited and felicitous. The poetry of Shakespeare and the other Elizabethan author of this comedy was spoken with sympathy, understanding, and correct taste. The scenery was all rich and beautiful, and in the banquet scene of the last act, one of the finest stage pictures ever seen at Daly's, Bishop's familiar setting of "Should He Upbraid" was prettily sung by Belle d'Arcy and a choir of boys.

The first novelty of the season will be "Number Nine; or, The Lady of Ostend," from the German of Blumenthal and Kadelburg, by F. C. Burnand. In this comedy, to be produced next week, Lettice Fairfax, an English actress unknown here; Irene Perry, Joseph Herbert, Charles Richman, Cyril Scott, William Owen, Lila Convere, and Mrs. Gilbert will have parts.

GARDEN THEATRE.

Charles Frohman's New Triple Bill of Pictorial Drama, Domestic Comedy, and "Vaudeville."

A novel and interesting entertainment is now offered at the Garden Theatre. Francis Powers's dramatic sketch of life in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco is presented, with its fine pictorial equipment, its novel "business," and the original cast, including May Buckley as Loey Tsing, George Osbourne as the aged philosopher, J. H. Benrimo as the loquacious pipemender, and Mr. Powers, the author, as Chan Wang. B. F. Roeder's tasteful version of Meilhac and Halévy's "L'Eté de St. Martin," called "Indian Summer," is also presented, with Miss Buckley as the nephew's young wife, and Mr. Osbourne as the crusty old uncle, to mollify whom is her delicate task. In the guise of a serving maid the niece-in-law wins the old man's goodwill by her gentleness and tact. The posture of events in this simple little play somewhat resembles that in Kenney's famous English comedy, "Sweethearts and Wives," in which the old Admiral and the make-believe serving maid, Fanny, used to be accounted capital rôles. Miss Buckley plays her part in "Indian Summer" with sympathy and charm.

The third attraction is Miss Lottie Collins, the inventor of "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" who returns to us from London music halls with a new budget of songs and dances. Miss Collins had a rousing reception last night. She sang three songs; typical and topical, with a decidedly French air. Her first, "I Went to Paris With Papa," and the account of what she did there was the best appreciated by the audience. The song was a reminder of the late Jenny Hill. The second was "I'm a Girl Who Loves a Jolly Good Spree," and was well rendered. In the last song, "I Am a Widow," Miss Collins appears as a widow in weeds, with red petticoats very much in evidence. A poor imitation of this had already been given here.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.

Andrew Mack, the Singing Comedian, in "An Irish Gentleman."

The productions in Mr. Rosenquest's popular west side theatre recently have been of a Broadway quality. Last night a new Irish romantic play by Ramsay Morris was produced there, under the management of

Rich and Harris, with a fine scenic outfit. This piece is called "An Irish Gentleman," but the hero's title to the name of gentleman is not attested in the manner employed in Fitzjames O'Brien's famous comedy, "A Gentleman from Ireland." The romantic peasant boy, however, has no place in Mr. Morris's dramatic scheme His hero is a sophisticated Dubliner named Jack Shannon. The plot is ingenious enough, and of sufficient strength to keep the interest alive for four acts. There is a villain without remorse, and the heroine is young, beautiful, and an heiress, and in much of the play the victim of bewilderment.

As Jack Shannon, Mr. Mack looks well and sings a number of simple songs agreeably. His brogue is rich and fluent and he has "presence." Florence Olp is a most engaging child actress.

Jack Shannon.....Andrew Mack
Stephen Tyrrell.....Adolph Jackson
Clifford Sherlock.....Richard J. Dillon
Lacy Sherlock.....Edwin Brandt
Father Lawler.....George W. Doyo
Hugh Dillon.....Thomas Jackson
O'Donoghue.....W. J. Mason
Officer.....B. Williams
Maura Sherlock.....Olive White
Mrs. Fairleigh.....Florence Ashbrooke
Easter.....Marie Bates
Peggy.....Florence Olp

"The Salt of the Earth."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Charles Frohman's production of Joseph Arthur's new play, "The Salt of the Earth," was well received at the Columbia Theatre to-night, and gives promise of achieving as great a success as the same author's "Blue Jeans." The play is a rustic comedy of Hoosier life dealing with the fortunes of a bright young farmer, Tom May, who rises from the plough to political distinction, and his sweetheart, Ann May. Annie Russell, in the leading rôle, was enthusiastically received. Theodore Babcock, George C. Wilson, R. A. Roberts, George W. Denham, Alice Fisher, and Maude Odell are in the cast.

Doris's Winter Circus.

Doris's Winter Circus, at Broadway and Forty-second Street, had a very fair house last evening, and the audience expressed their pleasure by frequent applause. Lottie Aymar and J. Cousins performed several clever feats, and the performing horse, General Sherman, came in for a good deal of admiration. M. Rooney, the champion somersault rider; Pete Conlin, the clown; the Mere sisters, Francois Kennebel and Mlle. Perrani, all came in for their share of applause, but Jessie, the famous baboon somersault rider, dressed up in skirts and petticoats, was the prime favorite.

Theatres and Music Halls.

PLEASURE PALACE.—No longer dallying with Ibsen and Ibsenism and coolly, dull "independence" in dramatic art, Mr. Edward J. Henley is doing his "turn" at the Pleasure Palace this week. In velvet coat and poetical rolling collar he assumes the rôle of Edgar Allan Poe, and recites "The Raven." He is associated in the long bill with Aldrich, the tramp juggler; lively Merri Osborne; Mr. Robert Gaylor, called Bobby, and many other performers of note.

EDEN MUSEE.—Arctic exploration, its perils, humors, excitements, diversions, and amenities, now find representation in many large wax groups, with their accessories, at the Eden Musée. Some of the appointments are actual relics of arctic expeditions. The show is a fascinating subject of study. The managers of the Musée are wisely giving much attention to the wax work collections which are the institution's mainstay.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Once more, after a long silence, the voice of Hawkshaw the detective is heard, proclaiming his ubiquitousness. McKee Rankin is the detective in the revival of Tom Taylor's stirring old play, "The Ticket of Leave Man." As Bob Brierly Andrew Robson looks the unsophisticated Lancashire lad. Nance O'Neil is, of course, well placed as the heroine, May Edwards.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"In Town" is a pretty show. The most blasé theatregoer will admit that much. Its unqualified prettiness is its distinctive feature. The scenery, dresses, girls, dances, light effects, and tunes are all pretty. This English "musical comedy" has other merits which light-hearted, easily amused people do not fail to discover. It has for them many mirthful moments.

PROCTOR'S.—They stick to one-act plays at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. John T. Sullivan appears there this week in Grundy's "Captain Huntington," and Charles B. Welles in Fitch's "Frederic Lemaitre." E. M. Favor and Edith Sinclair, Dixon and Bowers, George Evans, Fisher and Carroll, and the living pictures are also in the bill.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Pitou has just put forward the famous melodrama by Jones and Herman, called "The Silver King," in a very creditable fashion. The various personages are effectually portrayed, and the scenic dress is satisfactory. "The Silver King" wears well. Its vitality has been scarcely impaired by the lapse of years.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Anna Held's songs and dances and those of Marie Lloyd and Alice Atherton, together with the resplendent "Faust" ballet, and a large number of interesting "turns" by performers of skill in many branches of the "variety" calling, make up a satisfactory bill at this music hall.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Lydia Titus, Ransone, the political caricaturist; Edward Latell, the sprightly and original Nichols sisters, and the perennial Biograph are in this week's bill.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—Vesta Tilley's engagement will be continued until Thursday, when the new burlesque will be produced.

OPERETTA IN IRVING PLACE.

Julie Kopacsy in the Principal Role in "Waldmeister."

"Waldmeister" is the name of a flower sometimes called "woodruff" in English. It is the herb which the Germans use in making May wine, which as every one knows, is like the famous palm tree wine mentioned in Xenophon's "Anabasis"—"exceedingly headachy." But before it is headachy it is prone to stir up the satyr in man and the bacchante in woman, and after that there is more or less trouble. "Waldmeister" is, therefore, in every way a good name for an operetta. There is one whose book is by Gustav Davis and the music by Johann Strauss. It has been on exhibition in this city, but never to such advantage as last night, when it was brought forward at the Irving Place Theatre.

The book is not an especially brilliant one, nor is it stupid. It is sadly deficient in action in the second act, and in the hands of an American company and before an American audience would fall as flat as an English joke. But the Germans like to see two or three people on the stage at a time, and to hear them talk, talk, talk. The first act of the operetta is extremely bright and is full of movement. Then there is Strauss's music, never remarkable, but always pretty, graceful, and fascinating.

The performance of "Waldmeister" last night was delightful. There was an abundance of individual excellence, and there was also a general spirit. It is a delight to see a chorus do something else besides practice the system of calisthenics introduced here by Charles Harris and assiduously cultivated by Richard Barker. At the Irving Place Theatre the chorus people behave as if they thought they really belonged to the performance. The scenery was good, too, and there were other evidences of intelligent stage management than that afforded by the action of the chorus.

Julie Kopacsy, who is the star at the theatre just now, is a charming operetta artist. She is full of humor and vivacity, and she knows how to act. Her singing is open to criticism, but it is technically quite as good as most of that heard on the operetta stage, and is backed by a good deal more artistic intelligence. As Pauline last night the lady gave a most enjoyable performance. Herr von Leyffertitz was very funny as the old German professor who is fond of snapshots with a camera. Milla Barry as Jeanne, companion to Pauline, looked pretty and played a small part well.

Rudolph Senius gave a good performance of Tymoleon, the director of the Foresters' School, a silly old man ready to fall in love with every pretty face. Jean Felix as Botho, the young forester in love with a rich man's daughter, displayed a high tenor voice, a pretty bad method, and a continuous smile. Olga d'Estrée, as the forester's beloved, looked well, but had rather a hard time of it with her music. Franz Lehner conducted the orchestra. The performance, as a whole, was full of life. There was a large audience and plenty of applause and laughter.

Seidl's Orchestra Concert.

The concert of Seidl's orchestra last evening at Carnegie Hall, with Maud Powell, violinist; Mary Louise Clary, contralto; Cornelia Dyas, pianiste, and Pol. Plançon, baritone, drew a fairly large audience. The affair was for the benefit of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. M. Plançon scored the hit of the evening with his "Marseillaise." Wagner's march from "Tannhäuser" was played by the orchestra, and Miss Cornelia Dyas gave a piano concerto in A minor, by Grieg.

MGR. KEANE HIGH IN FAVOR

Pope Congratulates Him Upon the Series of Sermons in English He Has Begun in Rome.

HONORED WITH MANY TITLES

His Holiness Appreciates His Self-Abnegation in Renouncing His Claim for the Appointment as Archbishop of New Orleans.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Archbishop Keane, former rector of the Catholic University at Washington, was received by the Pope today. His Holiness congratulated the Archbishop upon the abnegation with which, in a letter to the Pope, he had renounced his claim to be included in the list of candidates for appointment to the Archbishopric of New Orleans. The Pope also congratulated Archbishop Keane upon the series of sermons in English which he commenced yesterday, upon the occasion of the advent services at the Church of St. Silvestro in Capite, a venerable church of Rome, erected in honor of John the Baptist, a piece of whose head is still preserved there.

The church is now in the possession of the English Roman Catholics. The subject of Archbishop Keane's sermon was the incarnation.

Since he decided definitely to settle at the Canadian College, in Rome, Archbishop Keane has been appointed Canon of the Church of St. John Lateran, titular Bishop of Ajaccio, has been made Bishop Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, and has been appointed Consultor to the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide and to the Congregation of Studies.

It was reported in June last that Archbishop Keane was to return to the United States, owing to dissatisfaction with his work in Rome, and that he would be appointed Archbishop of New Orleans, to succeed the late Archbishop Janssens. It was reported at the same time that Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland favored the appointment of Archbishop Keane to the Archbishopric of New Orleans. Archbishop Keane did come to the United States, but he returned to Rome last month without receiving the nomination, and the Pope, acting on the report on the three candidates for the Archbishopric of New Orleans, which was presented to his Holiness by the Congregation of the Propaganda on Nov. 17, appointed Mgr. R. T. Chapelle, Archbishop of Santa Fé, New Mexico, to the Archbishopric of New Orleans.

MR. WHITE TO SEE VON BULOW.

Vice Consul General Appointed for the Vacancy in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—United States Vice Consul General Breck has resigned his position and will return to the United States. Consul General Goldschmidt has appointed Mr. Day, one of the Consular clerks, to be the successor of Mr. Breck, subject to the approval of the United States authorities.

The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, will visit Baron von Bulow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the first time to-morrow. Important matters will be discussed.

Dr. Kletzsch of Milwaukee, Wis., a son-in-law of Blatz, the brewer, gave a Thanksgiving dinner in honor of his teacher, Prof. Virchow, who made a speech on "American Science." Consul General Goldschmidt responded.

THE WEST AFRICAN DISPUTE.

England Will Wait for the Award of the Paris Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Daily Graphic makes prominent this morning an announcement which, it claims, represents the views of the Government as to the Anglo-French complications in the Nikki vicinity of the disputed Niger territory. It says:

"Great Britain will carefully avoid imitating the French policy of effective occupation in the disputed territory of the Lagos Hinterland. Although a small French force has occupied Kishi, a disputed town, no attempt will be made to dislodge them pending the discussions as to the boundaries now in progress in Paris.

"The British force is being collected in the north of Lagos, only to be ready for the occupation and organization of the Borgu district, which, it is expected, will be included in the British sphere as a result of the Paris conference."

DINNER TO SIDNEY JAMES LOW.

Editor of The St. James's Gazette to Start for America in January.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Sidney James Low, the retiring editor of The St. James's Gazette who was entertained at dinner on Saturday last by the most representative gathering of English newspaper men in recent years, will start for America in January on a tour of the world. Among the givers of the dinner, in addition to the representatives of the editors and staffs of all the prominent newspapers, were Messrs. Rudyard Kipling, Gilbert Parker, Thomas Anstey Guthrie, and William Ernest Henley, all of whom have been contributors to The St. James's Gazette. Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, sent a poem.

Sidney James Low was born in 1857, was educated at King's College School, London, and at Balliol College, Oxford. He has been editor of The St. James's Gazette since 1888, was co-editor of the Dictionary of English History, and has been lecturer on history, King's College, and was a frequent contributor to the English reviews.

PROF. JAMES LEGGE DEAD.

A Distinguished English Missionary to the Chinese.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Rev. Prof. James Legge, D. D., LL. D., is dead.

Prof. James Legge was born at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, in 1815, and was educated at Huntly and at the grammar schools at Aberdeen and Old Aberdeen. In 1831 he entered King's College and University, from which he graduated in 1835. He studied subsequently at Highbury Theological College, London, and in 1870 received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Aberdeen. Fourteen years later he received the same degree again, this time at the tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh.

Prof. Legge, in 1839, was appointed a missionary to the Chinese in connection with the London Missionary Society, and in December of that year arrived at Malacca. Shortly after he took charge of the Anglo-Chinese College, founded there in 1825 by the Rev. Dr. Morrison. From the University of New York he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1842. The next year he removed to Hongkong, where he remained thirty years in the discharge of missionary duties.

In certain philological discussions which arose in China in 1847 about the proper rendering of the words "God" and "Spirit" in Chinese, Dr. Legge took a prominent part, his principal contribution being a volume, in 1852, under the title The Notions of the Chinese Concerning God and Spirits." But his chief claim to literary distinction rests on his edition of the C...nese classics, with the Chinese text and a translation in English.

Russian Powder for Abyssinia.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—It developed to-day from the investigation made into the subject that the eight barges loaded with cases of gunpowder falsely labeled "Arms," which have been seized by customs officers on the Thames, were consigned from St. Petersburg to Jibutil through a Paris agent, and were probably intended for Abyssinia.

Canadian Agent Welcomed to Peru.

LIMA, via Galveston, Texas, Nov. 29.—The Peruvian press cordially welcomes Edmund Sheppard, the Special Commissioner of the Dominion Government to Central and South America in the interest of the project for promoting increased commercial intercourse by a line of steamers from Vancouver to Panama.

OFFICER OF THE GUARDS SUED.

"Sam" Lewis, the London Money Lender, Seeks to Recover $55,565 from Lieut. Clay.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Lord Chief Justice is at present hearing an interesting case, which is attracting the attention of clubmen and members of the aristocracy here.

It is the suit of a money lender, who is seeking to recover from an officer of the Guards, named Clay, the sum of £11,113, ($55,565,) due on two promissory notes cashed for Lord William Nevill. Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., representing Clay, examined the plaintiff and showed that Lord Nevill borrowed large sums at from 30 to 40 per cent. interest, and that in one case recently the parents of a youth who had indorsed Lord Nevill's unpaid notes paid the plaintiff £40,000, ($200,000.) Sir Edward Clarke, for the defense, alleged that Lord Nevill secured Clay's indorsement by trick, adding that he asked Clay to witness his signature to family documents of a private character.

These documents, counsel explained, covered a paper in which there were slits where Clay was asked to sign. The latter demurred and asked to see the documents, whereupon he was told the documents referred to the divorce of Lord Nevill's sister, Lady Cowley. Clay accepted the explanation and signed, without having any idea until he was sued that he was signing promissory notes.

Clay testified in corroboration of the statements made by Sir Edward Clarke, and said that after the discovery of the trick played upon him, he taxed Lord Nevill with it, and the latter wrote and asked the Guardsman to hold his tongue for a short while, as otherwise he, Lord Nevill, would be ruined for life. Finally Clay called Lord Nevill a swindler. At the close of to-day's testimony the case was adjourned.

The money-lender in the case is "Sam" Lewis, who has been connected with most of the big money-lending scandals.

"Sam" Lewis is probably the most notorious money-lender in London. During the bankruptcy proceedings against the Marquis of Allesbury, who died in 1894, it developed that Lewis had a claim of £257,000 ($1,285,000) against the estate, which includes the famous Savernake Forest, and, as a consequence, Lewis, in September, 1895, purchased the beautiful residence of Countess Cowley, at Maidenhead, for £12,000 ($60,000.)

The British Army List shows the name of Lieut. H. H. S. Clay among the officers of the Second Life Guards, of which regiment the Prince of Wales is Colonel in Chief, and of which Earl Howe (Gen. William Penn Curzon-Howe) is Colonel, and the Earl of Dundonald is Lieutenant Colonel.

GERMANY'S AFFAIR WITH CHINA

Report of the Heavy Demands for Reparation Confirmed at Pekin.

PEKIN, Nov. 29.—Inquiries made here in Chineses official circles confirm the statements contained in dispatches from Shanghai, giving the substance of the demands made by Baron von Heyking, the German Minister to China, as a result of the murder recently of German missionaries and the destruction of German mission property.

Germany, through her Minister, asks for the discovery and execution of the murderers of the missionaries Nies and Hennle; the punishment of the implicated officials, including the Governor of the Shan-Tung Province, in which part of China the mission was situated; the reconstruction of the missionary buildings, the payment of an indemnity of 600,000 taels to the relatives of the victims, the payment of a heavy indemnity to cover the expenses of the German naval expedition, and the maintenance of the German force at Kiao-Chou Bay, the railroad monopoly of the Shan-Tung Province, and the occupation of Kiao-Chou Bay as a German coaling station.

China will refuse the demands of Germany, but will express willingness to make ample reparation for the murder of the missionaries and for the damage done to the mission property.

Russia, it is understood, is not yet helping China, but the latter country has decided not to provoke hostilities and to trust to diplomacy for a settlement of the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the mission outrage.

COLOMBIA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Seventy-sixth Anniversary of Freedom Celebrated.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 29.—The seventy-sixth anniversary of the Isthmian Independence is being celebrated with great enthusiasm at Panama, here, and elsewhere. The festivities will last three days, and include military reviews, bull fights, masquerades, fire works, and theatricals.

The Republic of Colombia gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted on Dec. 27, 1819. The Constitution of April 1, 1858, changed the republic into a confederation of eight States, under the name of Confederation Granadina. The convention of Bogota, on September 20, 1861, brought the confederation under the new name of the United States of New Granada, with nine States. An improved Constitution was formed on May 8, 1863, and the United States of New Granada reverted to the old name, Colombia, as the United States of Colombia. In 1885 a revolution brought about another change. The National Council of Bogota, composed of three delegates from each State, promulgated the Constitution of Aug. 4, 1886, by which the sovereignty of the nine States was abolished and they became simple departments. Their Presidents, previously elected by ballot, were reduced to Governors under the direct nomination of the President of the republic, and the country was named the Republic of Colombia, which name it retains.

GEN. DE BOSTQUENARD DEAD.

French Commander in the Franco-Prussian War and in Tunis Expires.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Gen. Forgemol de Bostquenard is dead.

Gen. Forgemol de Bostquenard was born in Azerables Sept. 17, 1821. He was graduated from the military school of Saint-Cyr in 1839. As a lieutenant in infantry he was ordered to Algeria in 1840, where he rose to the rank of colonel. At the outbreak of the Franco-German war he was recalled to France and made general of brigade. He commanded the subdivision of Aisne with the collateral rank of Secretary of the Superior Council of War. In 1878 he was placed in command of the Department of Seine-et-Oise. He was made general of division in 1879. A wound he received in the war made it necessary for him to wear a large shield of silver over his abdomen. His retirement was recommended several times, but he always maintained that as he could still sit on a horse he was just as serviceable in the field as any man. At his own wish the command of a division was given him in the Tunisian Expeditionary Corps of 1881. His force was the first to occupy Jaffa. His bravery in the campaign caused him to be promoted Chief Commandant of the Occupation Corps. He remained in Tunis until 1883. Returning to Paris, he was appointed to a position on the general staff of the war office. He was retired three years ago at the age of seventy-three. He received the Grand Croix of the Legion of Honor May 4, 1880.

Coadjutor Bishop of Erie, Penn.

ROME, Nov. 29.—The Father Fitzmaurice who has been appointed Coadjutor of the Bishop of Erie, Penn., is Father Fitzmaurice, rector of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, Penn. It was erroneously announced from here on Saturday last that the Rev. Father Fitzmaurice was rector of the Church of the Annunciation of Williamsport, Penn., of which church the Rev. Father Garvey, the rector, was also a candidate for Coadjutor of the Bishop of Erie.

Kaiser Overrules the Censor.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Emperor William, after reading Herr Sudermann's drama "Johannes," which the Public Censor last August refused to allow to be produced because its subject is Biblical, has decided to permit the performance.

Australasia's Wheat Surplus.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 29.—An unofficial estimate places the wheat yield of New South Wales at 11,000,000 bushels, and it is anticipated that the exportable surplus of wheat from Australasia will be 5,000,000 bushels.

Federation Bill in Queensland.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Nov. 29.—The Colonial Legislature, by a vote of 21 against 17, has rejected the Federation Enabling bill, introduced by the Premier, Sir Hugh Muir Nelson.

CZECHS TO HAVE CONCESSIONS.

Austria's New Premier Will Try to Make Their Language Co-ordinate with German.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—It is stated here that so soon as the new Cabinet is formed Baron von Gautsch von Frankenthurn, who has been intrusted with the task of forming a Ministry, will enter into negotiations with the leaders of the Germans and Czechs, with the view of bringing about a modification of the language ordinances, making the Czech language co-ordinate with the German, which have caused the riotous scenes in the lower house of the Reichsrath, which almost brought about a revolution, and which caused the downfall of the late Government.

FRESH RIOTS IN PRAGUE.

Troops Disperse the Mob with Bayonets, Wounding Many Persons.

PRAGUE, Nov. 29.—There have been fresh disturbances and serious conflicts with the police here to-day. The windows of the new German theatre and the German Club were smashed. Ultimately the disorders became so serious that the military was ordered out to disperse the rioters.

The windows of the Provincial Museum were smashed by the rioters, who then gathered in front of the Casino. Here they were charged by the military and dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

Several persons were slightly wounded. The police have made seven arrests, among the prisoners being the Anarchist Asger.

By 10 o'clock this evening, however, quiet had been restored and the soldiers withdrawn.

TRAINMEN ASPHYXIATED.

Three Deaths from Foul Air in a Railway Tunnel at Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 29.—Asphyxiation caused the death of three men in the Grand Trunk Railway tunnel last night. The dead are Henry J. Courtney, engineer; Arthur Dunn, conductor, and John Dalton, brakeman.

A train which was being hauled through to the Canadian side broke in two. The engine backed down to get the detached portion of the train. Nothing was seen or heard of the train for several hours. Finally a searching party found the bodies of Courtney, Dunn, and Dalton and rescued William Dunn, fireman, and William Potter, brakeman, in a unconscious condition. Three members of the searching party were overcome by the foul air of the tunnel and had to be carried out. The tunnel gas comes from the hard coal used by the locomotives.

A LEXINGTON GIRL SLIGHTED.

The Governor's Daughter to Christen the Battleship Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 29.—Lexington people are put out over the change in the selection of a young woman to christen the battleship Kentucky. A Lexington dispatch says that it has been understood ever since the plans for the ship were accepted that Miss Harriet B. Richardson, a society girl of that place, was to have the honor of christening the ship. It is claimed that Secretary Herbert proffered her the distinction, and she accepted. The appointment never having been revoked, she still expects to baptize the boat with a bottle of Kentucky bourbon.

Gov. Bradley was in Lexington yesterday and said in an interview that, having been petitioned by the Louisville Board of Trade, the Lexington Chamber of Commerce, and several other similar organizations, he could not do otherwise than to accede to their requests and appoint Miss Christine Bradley.

GEORGE W. LEDERER ENJOINED.

Owners of "1999" Allege that He Has Been Used by the Syndicate to Prevent the Opera's Success—Old Fight Revived.

George W. Lederer, as President of the George W. Lederer Company, which controls the Casino at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway, was served with a preliminary injunction last night restraining him from in any way interfering with the production of "1999" now playing at the theatre. The injunction is issued by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court at the instance of the Fifth Avenue Opera Company, which owns "1999."

The affidavits to support the petition for the injunction are of some length, and allege that the petitioners are an object of hatred to a theatrical syndicate which strikes through Mr. Lederer. According to the petition this syndicate is composed of Charles Frohman, "Al" Hayman, Nixon, and Zimmerman of Philadelphia, and Klaw & Erlanger. They control, it is charged, most of the standard productions in this country, many of its theatres, and a great number of "stars." In addition to this they have the booking privileges for many more theatres and stars.

Among the theatres in which their influence is felt and among the managers from whom they exact homage are the Casino and George W. Lederer. "1999" was booked at the Casino, according to the affidavits, for a four weeks' run from Nov. 15. As the company controlling the production is under the ban of the syndicate, Mr. Lederer was informed, so it is alleged, that the successful production of the opera must be prevented. This, they allege, he has done by divers means.

Last night at the Casino it was said by T. F. Maguire, a representative of the Fifth Avenue Opera Company, that six Deputy United States Marshals were in the theatre to see that the injunction was obeyed. He added that there was no work for them to do.

George W. Lederer said that the injunction did not cause him to make any change in his policy, because in no way whatever has he interfered with "1999."

"This injunction," he said, "is the outcome of a fight between Harrison Grey Fiske, husband of Minnie Maddern Fiske, and President of the Fifth Avenue Opera Company, and the syndicate. They simply are using me to hit the syndicate. Mrs. Fiske's differences with the syndicate are well known enough to save any repeating.

"The accusation that the syndicate controls me through my indebtedness to it is false. We will have the injunction dissolved on Dec. 3, when it is returnable."

Marc Klaw said that Mr. Lederer did not owe the syndicate any money, nor has he owed it any. Furthermore, it is absolutely false that any agreement, direction, or order has been issued by the syndicate to in any way injure "1999."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A farewell reception will be tendered Marie Lloyd at Koster & Bial's to-morrow at midnight.

Smyth & Rice have purchased a farce from Lieut. William Hillary Allderdice, United States Navy, entitled "The Old Coat," which they hope to be able to produce in this city some time in January.

May Irwin, her company, and the new play, at the Bijou Theatre. "The Swell Miss Fitzwell," are demonstrating that their popularity is certainly extraordinary. Hundreds are being turned away nightly, and all previous records for attendance at any attraction within the last year have been broken.

Mme. Clementine De Vere has been engaged by the Seidl Society as its soloist to sing at the concert which will be given in the Brooklyn Academy of Music in January. She has also been engaged to sing in the "Messiah," on Dec. 23, in Chicago, which will be given under the auspices of the Apollo Club of that city.

A new operatic review called "The Borough of Manhattan," of which the music and book was written by Isador Witmark, will shortly be presented by an organization in New York patterned after the Boston Cadets. At the dress rehearsal which will be given some prominent New York managers will be present in view of giving the play a professional presentation this coming Summer.

Five of the principal players of wind instruments in Mr. Seidl's orchestra have formed themselves into a club for the performance of chamber music written for their instruments. The members of the club are C. Kurth, flute; Emil Scheck, clarinet; Joseph Eller, oboe; H. Dutschke, horn; and H. Knüpfel, bassoon. They call themselves the Seidl Quintet, in compliment to the conductor, whose assistance as a pianist it hopes to have at its first concert, which is to be given soon.

Miss Anna Held introduced a new feature in her specialty last night in the shape of "The Human Music Sheet," consisting of a drop curtain, on which are represented the melody and words of the chorus of Miss Held's new coon song, entitled, "I Want Dem Presents Back." The feature of this novelty was that the notes were formed by the heads of fifty young negroes thrust through the curtain, and when Miss Held reached the chorus the boys joined in. The novelty made a pronounced hit.

STATISTICS OF POVERTY.

Charity Organization Society's Analysis of Records of 500 Applications for Aid.

A curious contribution to the statistics of sociology has been secured by the Committee on Statistics of the Charity Organization Society of this city. This committee has carefully followed and analyzed the records of 500 families which first applied for assistance in 1890, and gives the result in an elaborate report, showing the real causes of poverty, the alleged causes, the sizes of families, nationalities, personal characteristics, results of treatment, and other details. The committee consists of Richard Mayo-Smith, Professor o. Political and Social Science, and Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology, both of Columbia University, and Frederick W. Holls.

A large part of the report is occupied with the causes of poverty. The results are given, in brief, thus:

	Alleged Cause.	Real Cause.
Lack of employment	313	184
Sickness or accident	226	164
Intemperance	25	166
Shiftlessness	..	101
No real need	..	121

Of personal character of applicants 45 per cent. are reported good, 17 per cent. intemperate, 14 per cent. shiftless, 13 per cent. uncertain, 6 per cent. doubtful, and 3 per cent. untruthful, only 2 per cent. being classed as criminal. Only 10 of the whole number are reported as professional beggars.

Percentages of nationalities are given as follows: United States, white, 26.4; English, 8.2; German, 12.6 Irish, 34.0; Italians, 1.6; other nationalities, 17.2.

Twenty-seven per cent. of the applicants had no children, over 19 per cent. one child, and nearly 18 per cent. two children. Families of four or more were but 22 per cent. of the whole. These figures, the report explains, are in a measure misleading because they include only the children at home, whereas the facts are that a percentage of 16.85 of children belonging to the families seeking relief are at work and away from home.

Of the applicants 6.53 per cent. were provided with employment, 20.19 per cent. were given direct, and 20.92 per cent. were referred elsewhere for treatment or help; 25.88 per cent. are reported as being helped by private charity, having secured work independently, having been found not in need and having disappeared.

E. G. THURBER INSANE.

Gen. B. Tracy's Former Secretary Becomes Violent at Patchogue.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 29.—E. G. Thurber, formerly Secretary to Gen. B. F. Tracy, and who occupied that position while Gen. Tracy was Secretary of the Navy under Gen. Harrison, made an assault upon Charles McGee of New York at the residence of F. W. Miller to-day while in a fit of temporary insanity.

Thurber was arrested, but paroled in the custody of a friend to await developments. No cause except the insanity of the assailant is said to have existed for the assault.

RARE BOOKS IN GERMAN.

Valuable Leipsic Library Secured for Northwestern University.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Prof. John Cohn of the German department of Northwestern University has completed the fund which makes it possible for the university to come into possession of the most valuable collection of German writings possessed by any of the colleges of the United States. On Saturday the last money was subscribed, and within a week the amount will be collected.

The library which Prof. Cohn has secured for Northwestern University comprises 2,700 volumes. The collection is in Leipsic. It embraces standard and complete editions of nearly all the classical and romantic writers of Germany from the middle of the last century. In it are also several hundred volumes printed in the sixteenth century, including the works of Luther, Melanchthon, and other workers of the Reformation. The first editions of Loessing, Schiller, Goethe, Gallert, Herder, Heine, Scheffel, Freytag, and many of their contemporaries add to the value of the collection.

One of the rarest works is a manuscript by Eybe, written in the fifteenth century, prior to the discovery of America. It is entitled "Das Ehebuechlein," ("A Book on Marriage,") and it without a duplicate.

THE HISTORICAL TABLEAUS.

Last Dress Rehearsal Held at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The last dress rehearsal of the dramatic and scenic reproductions of historic pictures which are to be given under the auspices of the New England Women at the Metropolitan Opera House, took place last night under the personal direction of William Parry, the opera company's stage manager.

The programme to-night will open with a couple of New England scenes, "The Pilgrim Sabbath" and "The Marriage of John Alden and Priscilla." After these will come a glimpse of Dutch history in "The Welcome to Stuyvesant." Another New England scene will be "Thanksgiving." The central and most important scene will be "Evacuation Day." The other scenes of the Revolutionary period will be the "Inauguration of Washington" and the "French Embassy Ball."

Fifty Sons of the American Revolution will appear in the Evacuation Day scenes, with thirty-five members of the Continental Guard. The latter will escort Washington, who is to be personated by William D. H. Washington.

The greater number of the women in the scenes will be members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution. They will be attired in elaborate costumes.

Some of the prominent boxholders are the Mayflower Society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Founders and Patriots of America; the Colonial Dames of America, Sorosis, the Holland Society, the National Society of New England Women, Col. Knox, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. John P. Munn, Mrs. A. C. Washington, Mrs. R. M. St. John, Mrs. Orlando B. Potter, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Katherine Mabley, Mrs. Charles Elliott Fitch, Mrs. A. Cruikshank, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt.

Brooklyn Institute Lectures.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is offering a course of Extension lectures at the Warren Street Institutional Church, Warren Street, near Court, of which the Rev. T. L. Price is pastor. The course will be opened Thursday evening, December 2, by Mrs. John J. Schoonoven, M. L., who is to give three lectures on "Elizabethan Literature." Mrs. Schoonoven, who will be heard for the first time in Brooklyn, is a gradute of Radcliffe, and has been for some years a member of the Faculty of the University of Illinois. Other well known lecturers will follow. These Extension lectures are free to the public.

Mont Blanc and the Matterhorn.

An illustrated lecture will be given in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Thursday evening, Dec. 2, by Prof. Garrett P. Serviss, the astronomer and traveler. The lecture will detail the experiences of the lecturer in the ascent of Mont Blanc and the Matterhorn. Mr. Serviss has long been famous as a lecturer on scientific subjects, and is sure to have a large audience.

Lecture on Colonial Virginia.

"Colonial Virginia and Places of Historical Interest in the South" will be the subject of a lecture delivered next Friday evening at Carnegie Hall by Mrs. Henry J. Gielow of Alabama. The lecture will be liberally illustrated with views of Colonial homes, the Luray Caverns, and various scenes of plantation life in Virginia, varied by plantation melodies sung by James Childs.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Cornelius C. Lent.

The funeral services of Cornelius Crawford Lent will be held to-day at 2 P. M. at the home, 1,038 Main Street, Peekskill. The services will be in charge of Cortlandt Lodge, I. O. O. F., and will be conducted by the Rev. J. Ritchie Smith.

Mr. Lent, who died at his home, in Peekskill, last Friday, after a lingering illness from bronchitis, was one of the best known of the stove manufacturers. He was born near Gallows Hill, Putnam County, May 9, 1826, the son of Godfrey Lent and Hannah Crawford. His only education was in the Canopus District school. Fifty-four years ago he went to Peekskill. He rose from a place at the plow to an enviable position in the business and financial world and died wealthy.

He served a faithful apprenticeship, and in 1865 embarked in business with Isaac T. Montross, Peter Staats, and Alonzo B. Pollock, all of whom are now dead. Their capital was $12,000—$3,000 each—and twenty men were employed. They began business in South Water Street. In 1871 Montross, Lent & Pollock bought the lower dock property, and to-day it is one of the most valuable water fronts for miles along the river, and is the main wharf of Peekskill.

He was also well known outside the stove world. He was elected a Trustee of the Peekskill Savings Bank May 2, 1883, and for several years had been a member of the most important committee of the board. He was a member of the Peekskill Board of Trade, and one of the originators and stockholders of the Cortlandt Cemetery Association.

He was one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the place, having joined Cortlandt Lodge, I. O. O. F., in 1850. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of the State, and Past Chief Patriarch of Mount Ararat Encampment. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He was a Republican, and in 1880 was elected President of the village of Peekskill. He was married Nov. 19, 1851, to Sarah Elizabeth Rogers of Carmel. They had no children. She and his four brothers and one sister survive. They are Harrison Lent of Brooklyn; Benson C. Lent, Arkansas City; Daniel S. Lent, James H. Lent, and Mrs. George McNutt, Peekskill.

David Richards.

David Richards, the sculptor, died suddenly in Utica last Sunday. He had gone to that city to spend the Winter. He had been a sculptor in this city for over a quarter of a century, and was well known among old New York artists. Among the younger generation his name is not so familiar.

Mr. Richards was born in Abergonolwyn, North Wales, in 1829. He was brought up on a farm in that country, and had very few opportunities for acquiring an education. He came to America when a young man, and worked at his trade of a stonecutter in Utica. In his leisure hours he learned to model in clay and to carve in marble. He made a visit to Italy, and on his return to this country began to show considerable ability as a sculptor. He executed a good many out-door statues, and did a good deal of decorative work. He was of a retiring disposition, and he never designed in public competition.

Among his works are "Love," "Boy Chasing Butterfly," "Girl Playing with Kitten," and "The Barber-Dentist." He executed statues of President Grant, Gov. Seymour, and Gen. Harding, and a statuette of Thomas Paine. He modeled the bronze statuette for the Soldiers' Monument in Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, and "The Pilgrim's Rest" at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.

He leaves a wife and daughter.

Ephraim M. Woomer.

Ex-Congressman Ephraim M. Woomer died of Bright's disease yesterday at Lebanon, Penn., aged fifty-three years. Mr. Woomer attended to his duties as cashier of the People's National Bank up to last Wednesday. A widow and one son survive him.

When he was seventeen years of age Mr. Woomer enlisted in a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and participated in all the important battles in which the Army

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The Audit Company examines and reports upon the accounts and financial condition of corporations, copartnerships, and individuals, and examines and reports upon the physical condition of railroad, manufacturing, and other properties.
Its services are of value to investors, financial institutions, borrowers of money, Directors of corporations, merchants, firms, and purchasers of properties.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.
A Circular addressed to the holders of the Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of the above Company, due 1988, detailing the proceedings taken for the protection of the interest of the Bondholders, and calling for a deposit of the Bonds in order that these interests may be effectively represented, has been issued in New York and London, under this date. Copies of the Circular and Bondholders' Agreement, together with statement furnished by the Receivers, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
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New York, 1st November, 1897.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Yesterday's stock market was about as erratic as the most diligent scalper could wish for. Several times during the day it showed decided strength, and as many times weakness followed. Traders hammered the market all day, and by means of a particularly vicious drive in the last hour brought about fractional declines for the day in many of the active stocks. The market, however, was characterized by an undertone of strength that was unmistakable.

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Much was made of the failure of the Supreme Court to hand down the decision in the Nebraska maximum rate case, which the Street expected. Just why this decision was so generally looked for yesterday is beyond explanation. Toward the close of last week there were rumors to this effect, but such rumors have been in circulation at the close of many weeks past. They have been baseless heretofore and they proved baseless yesterday.

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But the bear traders affected to be sorely dissapointed because the decision was not forthcoming, and for that reason kept the market under pressure. Their efforts to put prices down, however, met with more determined opposition than for some time past; there was buying of a better character and more of it. Commission houses were purchasers throughout the day, London also buying stocks in the New York market, and most significant of all was the continued bullish activity of the representatives of some of the larger speculative interests.

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The short interest in the market was considerably enlarged yesterday. The traders who have all along been heavily short of stocks sold more yesterday. Operations of this sort were most conspicuous in Sugar Trust and Manhattan Elevated. In these two stocks there is a short interest which in any activity would prove unwieldy.

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Although the bear party used the maximum rate case disappointment to its full value and more yesterday, they did not forget to keep the question of Congress and its dangers well before the Street. In fact Congress is the one hope of the bears. If some members of that body do not do the dire things which are predicted for them there will be disappointment among Wall Street's professional traders much more genuine than that which they have been professing to feel over various other adverse developments during the past months. And if the fear of Congress does not paralyze the buying during the coming week, the buyers of the Street will feel hurt—financially.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $2,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 128½, and $12,000 5s, coupon, at 114¼@114¼@114⅜.

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In State bonds $30,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 89@90; $4,600 do., small, at 89@89½, and $13,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 67⅝@67½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	⅝	National Lead pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Oreg. Imp., 3d in. pd.	1½
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Lake Shore	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Met. St. Ry.	1	St. Paul & Om. pf.	1
Michigan Central	½	Silver bullion ctfs.	⅝
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2¼	West Chic. St. Ry.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	⅝	Missouri Pacific	½
Chic. & Northwest.	½	N. J. Central	⅝
Chic., Bur. & Qy.	¾	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Nor. Pacific pf.	½
Chic., R. I. & P.	⅝	Ontario Mining	1
Col. & H. Coal, all in. pd.	½	Peop. Gas Chicago	⅝
Ft. W. & Rio G.	4	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	⅝
Green Bay & Wn.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Laclede Gas	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Manhattan cons.	1⅛	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
		U. S. Leather pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chic., Bur. & Nor. 5s.	1
L. E. & West. 1st 5s.	1
St. P. & Dul. 2d.	1½
So. Pac. of Cal. con.	1
Tol. & O. C. 1st.	1

Bonds Declined.

Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1½
St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s.	1
Scioto Valley 4s.	1¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $81,112,578; balances, $4,767,154; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $255,230.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were ½c higher at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83@$4.83⅛ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅞@$4.86 for demand, $4.86⅛@4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅜@95 7-16, and guilders at 39 15-16@40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—5@10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@59½. Sales of 1,000 ounces at 59.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 337,000.87 ounces of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports from Jan. 1 to date	$13,490,313
Exports in the same period	29,816,711
Net exports	$16,317,398
Net imports, 1896	31,511,167
Net exports, 1895	56,812,144
Net exports, 1894	70,116,793
Net exports, 1893	9,207,107

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Crown Point sold at .20@.20, seller 10; 200 Mexican at .39, 600 Pharmacist at .08, 200 Union Consolidated at .25. On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Annetta sold at .45, buyer 30; 25,000 Gold Magnet at .03⅝@.04⅜, 300 Miami at .40@.38, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .14¼, 8,200 Waldorf at .11¼@.11⅝@.11¾, 24,000 Yukon at .10⅝@.11⅝, 25,000 Alamo at .03@.03⅝@.03, 1,250 Argentum at .18½, 200 Anchoria Leland at 1.00, 13,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.09⅛, 2,600 Elkton at .91@.90½@.91, 1,000 Fanny B. at .05¾@.05*, 7,000 Garfield Gr. at .04@.04⅜, 2,300 Golden Fleece at .51@.52, 2,000 Isabella at .28½@.28¾, 15,000 Jefferson at .05, 53,000 Justine at .005@.005½@.005¼, 5,900 Mollie Gibson at .18@.19, 11,000 Mount Rosa at .09½@.09¾, 5,000 Pharmacist at .07¼, 400 Portland at .70⅞, 6,000 Sentinel at .002⅝@.002@.002⅜, 5,000 Specimen at .03½@.03¼@.04, 8,000 Union at .12¼, 25,000 Work at .05@.05¼, 22,000 Cannon Ball at .003.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central ¾, to 104¼; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 88; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 58⅛, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 36⅜. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 109½; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 50⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 15. Atchison sold at 13, St. Paul at 95⅛ and Reading at 11⅛. British consols advanced ⅛, to 113½ for money and 1-16, to 113½ for the account.

The Bank of England gained £164,000 bullion on balance. Bar gold was 78s. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 60c. Exchange on London was 25f 19c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 177.60, in Lisbon at 48, and in Rome at 105.02.

IMPROVEMENT GOING ON.

Some of Wall Street's pessimists have of late been trying to convince themselves and the people to whom they talk that the general business of the country has come to a halt—that the improvement in trade was simply a boom out of which the bottom has fallen. In support of these arguments are quoted the views of some merchants who have been saying for publication that "business is not improving as fast as it did some months ago."

A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday asked President L. C. Weir of the Adams Express Company for his opinion of the general state of trade. Mr. Weir probably comes more closely in touch with the business community than any other man known to Wall Street, and his views are at all times looked upon as indicative of the actual state of trade. Mr. Weir said:

"The improvement in business is going steadily on. If there has been any slackening up in some few sections it has been due to specific causes and is easily explained. Our company has nothing whatever to complain of. Business is excellent, and I would not be able to say that if general trade had fallen off.

"It is true, I have heard complaints from some few railroad men over west-bound business and rates, but it is quite likely that what they have to complain of is due to themselves; the working agreements between them are probably not what they might be. Then, too, some of the New York wholesalers and jobbers are reporting smaller business than they had two or three months ago. The explanation for this is easily found. A short time ago buyers from all over the country were collected and brought to New York, and our local merchants had quite an active time in supplying their demands. Business which would ordinarily have been spread over several months was done in a few weeks. Quite naturally this rush has not kept up.

"Generally speaking, however, I can see no evidences of lessened activity in business lines. Judging from our own business there is a steady growth going on all over the country. We are making extensive preparations for the holiday business, and I look for a very good Christmas season. In fact, I feel quite confident of an excellent year in 1898. Conditions all point to continued improvement. I do not think we have anything to fear from Congress, for I believe that every effort of the Administration will be toward furthering the commercial prosperity of the country."

SUGAR TRUST ERRATIC.

Sugar Trust stock showed much strength in the early dealings yesterday, advancing on Washington buying, which was accompanied by Washington dispatches stating that the Treasury had placed countervailing duties upon Argentine sugars. Traders bought the stock around the opening, and then turned sellers when it got to 137. Sugar Trust was most erratic, and by far the most active stock of the day, over 100,000 shares changing hands, about one-third of the aggregate transactions on the Stock Exchange. Strange to say, with all this activity Sugar Trust closed just where it closed on Saturday. The traders had the stock pretty much to themselves all day, commission houses doing little or nothing in it.

JERSEY CENTRAL'S MONTH.

Jersey Central's statement for the month of October was published yesterday. Wall Street was much interested in the report, in view of the many stories now in circulation regarding the demoralized condition of the anthracite coal trade, and, as was generally anticipated, Jersey Central showed decreases in both gross and net for the month. The statement follows:

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross	$1,230,733.22	$1,263,806.95	Dec. $33,073.73
Operating exp'ns's and taxes	698,848.17	714,203.90	Dec. 15,355.73
Net	$531,885.05	$549,603.05	Dec. $17,718.00

From Jan. 1 to Oct. 30 the road shows:

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross	$10,480,514	$10,485,732	Dec. $5,218
Net	4,017,251	3,864,993	Inc. 152,258

From this it would appear that the anthracite business so far this year has not improved over that of 1896, although Jersey Central, by means of the policy of keeping down operating expenses, which all of its recent statements have indicated, is able to show better net earnings than last year.

LONDON BOUGHT STOCKS.

London bought stocks in the New York market yesterday, the early quotations from abroad coming higher and the arbitrage houses buying between 15,000 and 20,000 shares of the international stocks in the first two hours. Most of the London purchases were of St. Paul and Louisville. Northern Pacific preferred was also bought by several of the arbitrage brokers.

MANHATTAN UNDER PRESSURE.

Manhattan Elevated shared the honors with Sugar Trust yesterday for prominence. The stock opened at from 102¾ to 103⅛, its highest price. Thereafter it was erratic and comparatively weak, closing at 101, the lowest price of the day, with a decline of 1⅝ points. There was no news regarding the stock, but the same interests which have been buyers for the last week supported the stock yesterday and took all that the traders had to offer. The professionals of the Stock Exchange were most bearish on Manhattan yesterday, and were quite elated last night at the "weakness" which the stock had shown.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Commenting on Southern industrial conditions The Tradesman of Chattanooga states that its correspondents at the various trade centres send in encouraging reports, and adds:

"The volume of business is satisfactory and the outlook for the new year is very encouraging. There is no decrease in the production of iron, but the plants are mostly busy on old orders and it is expected that the decrease in the demand will enable the furnaces to accumulate some stock at an early date, in order to be ready for the heavy business expected in the Spring.

"Textile manufacturers report a steady demand for their product, and the lifting of the quarantine regulations has given new life to the lumber industry."

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

Falling off of 3,300 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago last week, as compared with the week previous.

Expected increase of $750,000 in Burlington's earnings for October, which are to be announced to-day.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of $1,086,000 additional prior lien 4s and 2,000,000 St. Louis Terminal Cupples Station first 4½s.

Arrival of $127,000 Mexican silver and $5,000 gold.

Advance of ½c in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Meeting in St. Louis of joint committee of Merchants' Exchange and Business Men's League to outline plans for the establishment of a line of steel barges between St. Louis and the Gulf.

Decision of the Treasury Department to impose countervailing duty on sugars imported from Argentina believed to foreshadow similar action in Netherlands case.

Statement by a Director of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas that there is no truth in the report that a branch line will be built to Joplin, Mo. He says no extensions are in contemplation at present.

London money market quiet, with bar gold in demand for Continental account. The £2,500,000 India sterling bills were allotted for six months' average at £2 15s 2d per cent.

First meeting in over a year of Presidents of Central Traffic Association roads at Chicago. Rate situation, and other important topics under discussion.

Shipments of 325,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Statement by member of Reorganization Committee of Wisconsin Central that no official announcement regarding the reorganization of the road is likely to be made until early Spring.

Decrease of $32,425 in surplus reserve of banks not members of the Clearing House Association.

Pennsylvania Railroad statement for October said to be an excellent one.

Collections of internal revenue for November largest in history of the Peoria office, resulting from war of American Spirits Manufacturing Company and independent distilleries.

Enforcement of radical restrictions by anthracite producers.

Probability of litigation owing to Nebraska State Board of Transportation ordering general reduction of rail cattle rates throughout that State. Roads refuse to comply.

Rock Island's earnings for November expected to show the largest increase of any month yet.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	194	196
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s, ex int.	71	72
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77½	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Columbus (Ohio) stock	47	48
Columbus (Ohio) oons. 5s	94	96
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	39	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	73
Kings County Elevated	2¼	3½
Kings County Traction	40	43
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	96¼	98
New Orleans Traction common	4¾	5¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	19	22
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106¼	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	198
Third Avenue Railroad, ex dividend	146	148
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Hackleberry)	107	109
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	93	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	89	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	80
Union Ferry	65½	66½
Union Ferry bonds	104	106

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex int.	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	91	93
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wab. Val. Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70½	72½

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	100	101
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	101
Columbus Gas	90	93
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	73	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	72	74
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	320	350
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
New Amsterdam pf., when issued	72	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	111¾	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98	100
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	41
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	86	88
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	140	145
Standard Gas, New York pf.	150	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st, 5 p. c. bonds	94	97
Western Gas Company	83	85
Western Gas Co. bonds, ex interest	102	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	85	88
Glucose common	30	32
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	91½	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	2
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	10	15
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	65	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	97
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	24	26
Malt preferred	76½	78½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4½	5½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	65	70
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	330	333
Trenton Potteries	10	17
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	53
Union Typewriter	6¼	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	155	156½
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	85	87

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	165	169
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1⅜
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	53
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	146	150
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	29	32
Wool Exchange	110	112

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in November showed increases:

Chicago and Eastern Illinois	$6,663
C., C., C. and St. Louis	38,019
Kansas City, Ft. S. and Mem.	16,905
Ohio River	2,167
Oregon Railway and Navigation	31,835

The following showed decreases:

Kansas City, Mem. and Birm.	1,629
Norfolk and Western	7,581

***

Chesapeake and Ohio showed an increase in gross earnings for the month of October of $108,017. Georgia Southern and Florida for the same month showed an increase of $499. Wabash showed an increase in gross for October of $210,901. Central of New Jersey for October showed a decrease in gross of $33,073, and Cleveland, Canton and Southern an increase of $342.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The bulk of the trading to-day was in the Northern Pacifics, St. Paul, and Reading. The balance of the list, though strong and higher for some stocks, was without feature of noteworthy importance. Reports of good statements for October to be given out to-morrow created some demand for Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania, both of which advanced fractionally. United Gas was higher, and on a moderate demand in anticipation of a favorable decision regarding the gas lease question. New York was credited with buying Marsden, which held strong at 15½. Union Traction displayed a heavy tendency on the belief that the deal with Hestonville will necessitate an early call for another installment on the stock. A bid of 45 was made for Hestonville common for the syndicate which last week purchased a controlling interest in the property. It is good for ten days. Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	26	27
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	18¾	19¼
Northern Pacific	55¾	55⅝
Pennsylvania	55⅞	55⅝
Reading t. c.	10 11-16	10⅝
Reading 1st pf.	23⅝	23¾
Reading 2d pf.	13⅜	13½
St. Paul	92	92⅝
W. N. Y. & P.	2¼	2½
Metropolitan Railway	114¼	115
Baltimore cons.	23¾	24
Philadelphia Traction	72¾	73⅜
Union Traction	11⅜	11⅞
Penn. H., L. & P.	17¼	17¼
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	39¾	39⅞
United Gas Imp.	87½	87⅝
Electric Storage	24½	25
Electric Storage pf.	27½	30
Welsbach Light	43¼	44½
Am. R. E. L.	5¾	6
Marsden	15	15½
Choctaw	7	8
Choctaw pf.	25½	26
Reading Gen. 4s	84¼	84½
Electric & People's 4s	73	73½
Cons. T., Pittsburg	9¼	9¾
Cons. T., Pittsburg, pf.	42¼	42⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.07	.08
Alpha Con.	.07	.08
Andes	.23	.23
Belcher	.21	.21
Best & Belcher	.31	.30
Bullion	.09	.08
Caledonia	.19	.21
Challenge Con.	.20	.22
Chollar	.40	.41
Confidence	.73	*.80
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.05	1.10
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.16	.16
Exchequer	*.01	*.01
Gould & Curry	.19	.19
Hale & Norcross	1.45	1.50
Julia	*.01	*.03
Justice	.48	1.19
Kentuck Con.	*.06	*.06
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.30	.33
Occidental Con.	1.20	1.30
Ophir	.72	.73
Overman	*.07	.07
Potosi	.40	.43
Savage	2.00	.26
Sierra Nevada	.55	.60
Silver Hill	.01	*.04
Standard	1.50	1.55
Union Con.	.26	.25
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.30	.33

Silver bars, 60; Mexican dollars, 47@47¼; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.03	*.05
Anaconda	.38¾	.39¼
Anchoria Leland	.98	*.99½
Argentum	.19	.19
Blue Bell	.02	.02
Consolidated	.09	.09
Elkton	.90¾	.96
El Paso	.19¾	.21
Gibson	.18¼	.18
Gold Coin	.80	.80
Gold King	.43	.43
Golden Fleece	.51	.51
Grouse	.04¾	.04
Jefferson	.06	.05
Isabella	.28¼	.28
Lillie	.71	.71
Moon Anchor	.91¾	.91¾
Pharmacist	.06¾	.06½
Portland	.68	.69½
Rawlings	.13	.13¾
Rosa	.09¼	.09½
Union	.12	.13
Work	.05	.05

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1st,
at 12:30 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

15 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
13 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
350 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Seventh Natl. Bank. (7th Ward.)
200 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
300 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.
25 shs. Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.
150 shs. Equitable Gas Co., Memphis, Tenn.
50 shs. Newport Illuminating Co., R. I.
250 shs. Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R.
18 shs. Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. common.
250 shs. Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. common.
200 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.
25 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Special.
25 shs. Pitts., Cinn., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. pref.
20 shs. Pitts., Cinn., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. common.
500 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. (By order of Executors.)
100 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
75 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.
277 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
22 shs. 8th Avenue R. R. Co.
1,000 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
112 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
80 shs. New York Mutual Gas Light Co.
10 shs. Consolidated Ice Co. pref.
$2,500 8th Avenue R. R. Co. Certfs. of Indebtedness.
$10,000 Union Pacific R. R. Extended Skg. fund 8s, due Sept., 1899, (Mercantile Trust Co. Certfs. of Dep.)
$20,000 Ulster & Delaware R. R. 5 p. c. Consld. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1928.
$15,000 Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1916.
$10,000 Houston & Texas Central R. R. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1921.
$15,000 Canada Southern R'way 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$15,000 New York, Ontario & Western Ry. Consld. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$12,000 Oregon Short Line R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
(By order of Executors.)
1 Membership New York Stock Exchange.
100 shs. Bowery Bank.
10 shs. Nassau Trust Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. The Amphion Academy Co.
$7,000 Water Works Co. of San Antonio, Texas, 6 p. c. Bds., 1905, June, 1895, Coups.
$10,000 Randolph Water Co. of Moberly 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$18,000 City Water Co. of Austin, Texas, 2d Mtge. Bds., April, 1897, Coups., (Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Receipt.)
$10,000 Northern Pacific R. R. & Land Grant 1st Mtge. Skg. fund 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds.
450 shs. Batopilas Mining Co.
60 shs. Hat Curling Machine Co.
50 shs. Manufacturers' Special Machine Co.
100 shs. Randolph Water Co.
$900 Randolph Water Co. scrip.
600 shs. Alaska Mutual Gold Mining Co.
6,282 shs. Brunswick Gold Mining Co. of Nova Scotia.
100 shs. Staten Island R'way Co.
66 2-3 shs. Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co. (For account of wh

PROPOSALS.

Queens County Road Maintenance Bonds.

The County of Queens, State of New York, invites bids until December 1st, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of all or any part of an issue of County Bonds, aggregating the sum of $60,000, and known as the Queens County Road Maintenance Bonds, Series One.

The principal and interest of these bonds is payable in gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness. The bonds mature December 15th, 1917, and carry interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the fifteenth days of June and December in each year, at the office of the County Treasurer of Queens County, and to the payment of the bonds and interest the faith and credit of said Queens County is pledged. Each bond is of the par value of one thousand dollars.

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in Queens County, as equalized by the Board of Supervisors thereof, in December, 1896, aggregates the sum of eighty-five millions three hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and eleven dollars, ($85,345,111) and the bonded indebtedness of the County does not exceed the sum of forty-two hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. ($4,298,000.)

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if the Board deem it to the best interest of the said county to do so, and also reserves the right to award said bonds either wholly to one bidder or in such lots to several bidders as the said Board may deem to the best interest of the said county. Bidders may bid for all or any part of said issue.

No bid will be accepted unless the same be made on a blank form to be obtained from the County Treasurer of Queens County. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of ten per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for, which check shall be drawn on its face to the order of the County Treasurer of Queens County. All bids must be inclosed in sealed envelopes and bids must be indorsed "Bids for the purchase of County Building Bonds, Series One." The envelopes containing bids must be delivered to the County Treasurer of Queens County on or before twelve o'clock noon of December 1st. All bids must contain a statement signed by the bidder that he submits his bid in accordance with the terms and conditions of Resolution No. 51 of the said Board of Supervisors, adopted November 23rd, 1897, and without combination and collusion with any other bidder.

For copies of said resolution, forms of bids, or further information, etc., apply to

CHARLES L. PHIPPS,
Treasurer of Queens County.
County Court House, Long Island City, N. Y.
TOWNSEND SCUDDER, Counsel to Board of Supervisors, 16 Exchange Place, New York City.

QUEENS COUNTY BUILDING BONDS.

The County of Queens, State of New York, invites bids until December 1st, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of all or any part of an issue of county bonds aggregating the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and known as the Queens County Building Bonds, Series "One."

The principal and interest of these bonds is payable in gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness. The bonds mature December 15th, 1927, and carry interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the fifteenth days of June and December in each year, at the office of the County Treasurer of Queens County, and to the payment of the bonds and interest the faith and credit of said Queens County is pledged. Each bond is of the par value of one thousand dollars.

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in Queens County, as equalized by the Board of Supervisors thereof, in December, 1896, aggregates the sum of eighty-five millions three hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and eleven dollars, and the bonded indebtedness of the County does not exceed the sum of forty-two hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars, ($4,298,000.)

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For copies of said resolutions, forms of bids, or further information, &c., apply to

CHARLES L. PHIPPS,
Treasurer of Queens County.
County Court House, Long Island City, N. Y.
TOWNSEND SCUDDER,
Counsel to the Board of Supervisors,
16 Exchange Place, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Security and Trust Company,

NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

COUPONS PAYABLE DEC. 1, 1897, Venice and Carondelet Ry., Newtown Railway Company, Flushing and College Point 1st Mtge. PREFERRED BONDS. City of Dallas, Texas, Oregon Ry. & Nav. Co. Cons. 4 per cent. Bds., Atlanta Gas Light Company.

Dividend Notice.
The Colonial Bank,
Columbus Av. and 83d St., N. Y.,
Nov. 17th, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Dec. 30th, 1897, to stockholders of record. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, Dec. 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, Jan'y 3d, 1898, at 9 A. M.

W. H. LAW, Acting Cashier.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.
NEW YORK, November 29, 1897.

The coupon due December 1, 1897, on the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the New York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, New York City.

The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.
By A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company,
N. Y. Office, 42 Pine St., Nov. 16th, 1897.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 24) of One Per Cent., payable November 30th to stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on November 20th at noon, and reopened December 1st, 1897.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
45 Wall St., New York, Nov. 29, 1897.

Coupons of the **First Mortgage Bonds** of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company maturing Dec. 1, 1897, will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Company, 45 Wall Street, on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, V. Pres. & Treasurer.

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.
COUPON NOTICE.

Coupon No. 20 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due December 1st, 1897, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., New York, November 30, 1897.

Coupons of the **Tebo & Neosho R'way Co.**, maturing December 1, 1897, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, V. Pres. & Treas.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons maturing Dec. 1, 1897, from bonds of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St., New York. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Nov. 23, 1897.

The coupons due Dec. 1st, 1897, on the bonds of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Sp. Mfg.	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
30	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	19	19	18¾	18¾
49,710	Am. Sug. Ref.	135¼	137½	134½	135
20	Am. Tobacco	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
30	A., T. & S. F.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
20	A., T. & S. F. pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
70	Bay State Gas	5⅛	5⅜	5¼	5¼
8,900	C., R., I. & P.	87⅜	87⅝	87	87
7,840	C., B. & Q.	94⅞	95⅜	94⅝	94¼
13,400	C., M. & St. P.	93	93	92	92
200	C. & St. P. M. & O.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
1,490	Cen. of N. J.	85⅞	85⅞	84⅞	84⅞
10	Consol. Gas	185½	185½	185½	185½
1,270	L. & Nash.	102¼	102¼	101	101
10,867	Manhattan	29½	29⅝	28¾	28¾
900	Mo. Pacific	20¼	20¼	20	20
180	N. Y. Central	106⅛	106⅞	106⅛	106⅝
20	N. Pacific	10¼	10¼	10	10
1,950	N. Pacific pf.	56	56¼	55⅞	55⅞
1,400	Pacific Mail	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜
6,510	People's Gas	93¼	93⅝	92⅝	92⅝
3,750	Reading	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22⅛
600	Union Pacific	23	24	23	23⅞
10	Wabash pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
20	Western Union	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
109,470.					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	B., W. & W. 1st	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
5,000	C. & E. Ill 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5,000	C. & Erie 1st	110½	110½	110½	110½
10,000	M., K. & T. 1st	87⅝	88	87⅝	88
5,000	Nassau El. 1st	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4,000	Texas Pac. 1st	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
20,000	Texas Pac. 2d	28	28	28	28⅛
$69,000.					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Nov. 29, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
7⅞	8	770	American Spirits Mfg.	8	8	8	8	.....
18½	19	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅝
134⅞	135¼	101,640	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	135¼	137¼	134⅝	135	.....
112	113	25	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113¾	113¾	112½	112½	.....
80⅝	81	2,242	American Tobacco	80⅝	81⅝	80½	80¾	− ⅜
12¼	12⅜	290	At., T. & S. F.	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜	.....
27⅜	27½	4,200	At., T. & S. F. pf.	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27½	.....
12	12¼	300	Baltimore & Ohio	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	.....
5⅝	5⅞	3,960	Bay State Gas	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	.....
31½	32	797	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	32	32½	32	32	.....
118	120	115	Brooklyn Union Gas	119	119	119	119	− ¼
80⅝	81	300	Canadian Pacific	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	.....
21⅜	21½	3,497	Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	21½	21¼	21⅜	− ⅛
94⅛	94¼	24,725	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	94½	95¼	94	94½	− ⅝
95	100	2	Chi., R. I. & Pac. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
12⅞	13	3,200	Chicago Great West.	13¼	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	.....
8½	10	12	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7⅞	9	7⅞	9	− ⅝
92⅜	92¼	22,120	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93	93	92	92⅜	+ ⅛
92⅜	92¼	269	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	− ⅛
140	140½	2,675	Chicago & Northw.	122¾	122¾	121½	121½	− ⅛
121⅝	121⅞	9,640	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅜	87⅜	− ½
87	87⅛	405	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. pf.	33¼	33¼	33	33	+ ½
32¾	33¼	100	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
41	43	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ½
2½	5	100	Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	− ½
21	22	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
44½	5⅝	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	185	186	184½	185½	− ¼
185	188	2,070	Consolidated Gas	108½	109¾	108½	108½	.....
108	108⅝	520	Delaware & Hudson	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	.....
154	155	35	Del., Lack. & West.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	.....
44	44¼	50	Denver & R. G. pf.	125	125	125	125	.....
124	125	50	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	.....
14⅜	14⅝	100	Erie	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
35	35½	500	Erie 1st pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ¼
19	19⅜	150	Erie 2d pf.	12	12	12	12	− ¼
13	15	100	Ft. W. & R. G.	32¾	32¾	32	32	−5
31⅞	32	295	General Electric	30	30	30	30	.....
...	...	100	Green Bay & Western.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	− ⅛
94	98½	6	H. B. Claflin Co.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101⅜	.....
101¼	101½	414	Illinois Central	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	.....
41	44	10	Illinois Steel Co.	24	24	24	24	− ⅛
22¾	24½	10	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	41	41	41	41	.....
...	41	100	Laclede Gas	94	94	94	94	+ ½
90	95	100	Laclede Gas pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
170	172½	152	Lake Shore	55¾	55¾	54⅝	54⅝	−1¾
54½	54⅝	9,149	Louisville & Nashville.	102¾	103¾	101¾	101	+1
101	101¼	27,820	Manhattan Con	115	116½	114½	115	+ ⅛
113¼	114½	3,974	Met. St. Ry.	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
1	1¼	200	Mexican National ctfs.	104	104	103¼	103¼	+2½
103½	104½	200	Michigan Central	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	− ¼
56	59	150	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	34¼	33¾	33¾	− ¼
28⅜	34	1,735	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	20¼	20¼	28¾	28¾	− ½
28	29	6,470	Missouri Pacific	102¼	103¼	102¼	103¼	− ⅝
103	105	325	National Lead Co. pf.	85¾	86	84½	84⅝	− ⅝
84½	84½	6,670	New Jersey Central	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	.....
106⅜	106⅜	3,320	New York Central	180	180	180	180	.....
179	181	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	.....
13½	14	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	.....
...	...	100	N. Y., Lack. & West.	18	18	18	18	− ¼
...	...	710	N. Y., Sus. & West.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ¼
3½	3¾	300	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	− ¼
13½	14¼	112	Norfolk & West.	43¼	43¼	43	43	− ¼
42¾	43	1,100	Norfolk & West. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	.....
18	19	30	North American	19	19	19	19	− ⅛
19½	19⅝	2,758	Northern Pacific	19¼	19⅝	55¼	55¼	− ½
55¼	55½	18,100	Northern Pacific pf.	56	56¼	55¼	55¼	−1
3¼	4½	400	Ontario Mining	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	15¾	400	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
15¼	15¾	550	Or. Imp., 3d in. pd.	14	15¼	14	14	+ ⅜
15½	17	100	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	.....
67½	69½	100	Oregon Short Line	18	18	18	18	− ⅛
18	19	20	Pacific Mail	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¼	.....
29¼	29⅜	500	Pennsylvania R. R.	110¾	111	110¾	110¾	.....
110½	110⅝	1,652	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	.....
...	...	25	People's Gas, Chicago.	93⅜	93⅝	92¼	92¼	− ⅝
92¼	92⅜	11,246	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	33½	33¾	33¾	33¾	.....
33	33½	1,540	Reading	21½	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	− ⅛
21⅜	21⅝	6,120	Reading 1st pf.	48	48¼	47¼	47¼	− ⅛
47¼	47½	7,100	Reading 2d pf.	27	27¼	27	27	.....
26⅞	27	1,170	St. J. & G. I.	6½	6½	6½	6½	− ⅝
6¾	6⅞	230	St. L. & San Fran.	7	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛
7¼	7½	1,050	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55	55⅝	55	55⅝	+ ⅛
55	55½	850	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−1
22⅜	22½	4,324	St. Paul & Omaha	77¾	78	76½	76½	+1
76½	77	1,200	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	147	147	147	147	.....
147	150	150	Southern Pacific	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
20	21	300	Southern Railway	9	9	9	9	− ⅛
8¾	9	600	Southern Railway pf.	30	30	29¼	29¼	.....
29	29½	1,800	Standard R. & T.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
4¼	4¾	20	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	+ ½
24¼	24½	700	Texas Pacific	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	.....
11	11¼	2,410	Third Avenue	146	146	146	146	− ½
147	150	100	Union Pacific	24	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	23¾	4,502	U. P., all in. pd.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ½
7¼	7¾	950	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	61½	62¼	61½	62¼	.....
61¼	62½	880	U. S. Leather pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
7⅜	7⅝	750	Wabash	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	.....
17¼	17⅝	1,800	Wabash pf.	101¼	102⅜	101¼	102⅜	+ ⅛
102¼	102⅝	300	West Chi. Street	87¼	87½	86⅝	87¼	− ⅝
86⅝	87	1,187	Western Union Tel.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
1⅞	2¼	100	W. & L. E., 1st as. pd.					
		324,205	Sales.					
59	59½	1,000	Silver. Bullion certificates	59	59	59	59	+ ¾

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco scrip
3,000 ..... 74⅞

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 82

At, T & S F gen 4s
6,000 ..... 86⅝
35,000 ..... 86¾
500 87
35,000 ..... 86⅝
10,000 ..... 86⅝
66,000 ..... 86⅝
20,000 ..... 86⅝
Adjustment 4s
10,000 ..... 54½
25,000 ..... 54⅝
60,000 ..... 54½
1,000 ..... 54⅜
71,000 ..... 54½
15,000 ..... 54⅝
10,000 ..... 54½
20,000 ..... 54⅝

Austin & N W 1st
10,000 ..... 84½

Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
1,000 ..... 76½

Brooklyn R T 5s
7,000 90

Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000 ..... 90⅜
1,000 ..... 90¼
1,000 ..... 90⅛

Buff, R & P G M 5s
5,000 101

Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
3,000 ..... 38½

Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
4,000 ..... 13½

Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000 ..... 112¼

Cent Pac g 6s, 1898
2,000 103

Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 ..... 112¼

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000 79
3,000 ..... 78¾

Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
10,000 ..... 103⅜

Chi, Bur & Nor 5s
500 ..... 105⅜
10,000 107

Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
10,000s20F 94⅜
10,000 95
5,000s20F 95½

Chi & E Ill gen 5s
11,000 ..... 101½

Chi & E Ill cons
1,000 130

Chicago & Erie 1st
4,000 ..... 110½

Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s
4,000 ..... 100½

Chi & N W S F 5s
10,000 ..... 110⅝

Chi & N W S F 5s reg
5,000 ..... 108⅝

Chi, R I & P ext 5s
6,000 ..... 107½
Registered
20,000 107

Chi, R I & P deb 5s
7,000 ..... 104¼

C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
10,000 ..... 94½

Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
12,000 62
6,000 ..... 62½
10,000 62

Detroit Gas Co 5s
13,000 93
2,000 ..... 93½

Erie 1st con 7s
10,000 ..... 144¼

Erie 4s prior bonds
30,000 ..... 90½
5,000 ..... 90½

Evans & T H gen 5s
6,000 74

Ft W & D C 1st
2,000 70

Gen Elec Co deb 5s
5,000 ..... 102½

Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 91
7,000 ..... 91¼
5,000 ..... 70¾

Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
10,000 82

H & Tex Cent G M 4s
4,000 ..... 79½

Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 101¼
6,000 101

Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
3,000 118

Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
4,000 ..... 103¼

Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented
8,000 101

Long Island 1st
4,000 ..... 101⅝

Louis & Nash G M 6s
10,000s20F 118½
10,000 119

Manhattan Ry con 4s
3,000 ..... 94¾

Metropolitan Elev 1st
5,000 119

Met St Ry gen 5s
5,000 112

Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s
1,000 ..... 116⅞
Terminal 5s
5,000 ..... 114⅝
Southwest Div
5,000s15F 119

Mo, Kan & Eastern 1st
1,000 ..... 92¼
2,000 ..... 92½

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 87⅝
15,000 88
12,000 ..... 87⅝
5,000 ..... 87⅞
2,000 88
41,000 ..... 88¼
2,000 88
2,000 ..... 88⅛
3,000 ..... 88⅛

Mo, K & T 2d
3,000 62
8,000 ..... 62⅛
2,000 62

Mo, K & T of T 5s
4,000 ..... 82⅞
5,000 ..... 81½

Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
1,000 ..... 72¾

N Y Cent deb 5s
5,000 ..... 110½

N Y, C & St L 4s
7,000 ..... 105¼
12,000 106

N Y, O & W refdg 4s
30,000 ..... 96⅜
1,000s20F 96⅜
1,000 ..... 96⅜

N Y, O & W con 5s
2,000 ..... 109¾
500 ..... 109¾

Norf & W Ry con 4s
1,000 ..... 76½

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
117,000 ..... 50½

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
82,000 ..... 92¼
25,000 ..... 92⅜
25,000 ..... 000'7
25,000 ..... 92⅛

Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
3,000 102

Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 3d installment paid
10,000 41
10,000 ..... 41½
5,000 ..... 41⅝
3,000 42
5,000 ..... 42¼

Oregon R & N 4s
2,000 ..... 93⅜
18,000 ..... 93¼

Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000 121
1,000 ..... 121¼

Oregon S L 1st con 5s
500 ..... 93½
5,000 ..... 93⅝
5,000 ..... 93⅞
5,000 ..... 94⅛
10,000 94
10,000 ..... 94⅛
1,000 94

Penn Cos gtd 4½s
1,000 ..... 114½

People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
1,000 114

Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div, Trust Co certfs
2,000 ..... 95¾

Pitts & West 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 76½
6,000 77

Reading Co gen 4s
6,000 ..... 84½
20,000 ..... 84⅝
9,000 ..... 84½

Rich & Danv 6s
3,000 ..... 124½

Rio Grande West 1st
4,000 ..... 81¼

St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
2,000 86

St L & S F 4s
5,000b3 ..... 73½
5,000 ..... 73½
14,000b3 74
5,000 74
10,000s3 ..... 73⅞
5,000 74

St L & S F gen 5s
5,000b10F 102¼
2,000 ..... 102¼
2,000s20F 102¼
13,000s20F 102⅜
5,000 ..... 102¼
3,000 ..... 102½
2,000s20F 102½
15,000 ..... 102⅝
5,000 ..... 102⅝
2,000s20F 102⅝
1,000b10F 102⅝

St L & S F gen 6s
2,000 ..... 116½
10,000 ..... 116⅝
8,000 ..... 116¾

St L S W 1st
9,000 ..... 72½

St Paul & Duluth 2d
2,000 105
1,000 106

St Paul, Min & Man, Montana ext 4s
3,000 ..... 94¾
5,000 94

St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
5,000 ..... 107½

San An & Ar Pass 4s
4,000 ..... 60⅝

Scioto Val & N E 4s
15,000 ..... 80¼

So Car & Ga 1st 5s
15,000 ..... 93½

So Pac of Cal 5s consld
2,000 ..... 92⅜
10,000 93

Southern Ry 1st 5s
13,000 ..... 92½
2,000 ..... 92¼
8,000 ..... 92⅜

Term'l R R Ass'n of St Louis con 5s
5,000 108

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 97½
1,000 ..... 97½
8,000 ..... 97⅝

Tex & Pac 2d inc
19,000 ..... 28¼
5,000 ..... 28½
30,000 ..... 28⅝
15,000 ..... 28¾

Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
3,000 104

Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000 ..... 83½

Union Pac ext s fd 8s, Tr Co certfs
2,000 ..... 110½

Union Pac col tr 6s notes
62½ p c prin paid
7,000 42

U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 48
15,000 ..... 48¼

Wabash 2d mtge 5s
1,000 ..... 78¾

West Shore gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 111½
5,000 ..... 111⅝
5,000 ..... 111¾
40,000 ..... 111¾
5,000s20F 111¾
Registered
6,000 ..... 111½

Wilkes & East 1st
4,000 94
6,000 95

Total sales $1,717,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	Mechanics'	185
American Exch	190½	Mech'cs & Traders'	113
Broadway	230	Mercantile	169
Central National	160	Merchants'	147
Chase National	500	Merchants' Exch	120
Chatham	290	Metropolis	440
Chemical	4000	Metropolitan	150
City	620	National Union	206
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	230
Columbia	150	New York	235
Commerce	208	New York County	700
Continental	130	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge	89
Corn Exchange	285	Ninth National	95
East River	135	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fifth Avenue	2800	Pacific	175
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Park	262
Fourth National	190	People's	200
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	550	Seaboard National	172
German-American	112	Second National	450
Germania	300	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	94
Hanover	350	State of New York	112
Hudson River	155	Third National	110
Imp. & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	102
Irving	145	U. S. National	210
Leather Mfrs.	160	West Side	275
Manhattan	230	Western National	125
Market & Fulton	215		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Chicago City Railway to-day opened at 236, went to 237, and closed there. There was little business done in any stock, and the range was narrow. Chicago Edison is up to 138.

Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard	28¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	27½
Chic. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	27¾
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	21
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	47
Chi. City Railway	236
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	141¼
Lake Street Elevated	16¾
International Packing Co.	19
International Packing Co. pf.	33½
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	27½
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	82¼
New York Biscuit Co.	228¾
N. Chi. Street Railroad	23
Street's W. S. C. Line	22
W. Chi. Street Railroad	102
Lake St. El., tr. ctfs	13¾
South Side Elevated Railroad	64½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The coupons of the Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western Railroad, due Dec. 1, will be paid at the company's office, 40 Wall Street, New York.

The New York Security and Trust Company announces that it will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

On presentation at the office of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, 45 Wall Street, New York, the coupons of this company's first mortgage bonds, maturing Dec. 1, will be paid on and after that date.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98¼	...
4s, r., 1907	113	113½
4s, c., 1907	114	114½
4s, r., 1925	128½	129
4s, c., 1925	128½	129
5s, r., 1904	114¾	114¾
5s, c., 1904	114½	114¾
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅝	...
Currency 6s, 1899	106	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¾	...
Adams Express	156	163
Alb. & Sus.	182	...
Alton & T. H.	60	...
Am. Coal	119	140
Am. Cotton Oil	21½	22
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	73⅜	74

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway Building Sold for $480,000—Other Sales by Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Leopold Rosenberg to John Downey for $480,000 the ten-story business buildings 733 and 735 Broadway, opposite Astor Place, 54 by 100.

V. Henry Rothschild has sold to E. H. London the four-story dwelling, 650 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Sixtieth Street, 25 by 108.

William Fischer has sold for a Mrs. Farley to Lowenfeld & Prager the old three-story building 28 Pitt Street, 25 to 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold to George Weaver for about $12,000 the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 329 West Forty-eighth Street, 18 by 100.5. This property was in yesterday's auction schedule, but was withdrawn owing to the disposal of it at private contract.

Layton & Rogers have sold for Charles T. Barney to Thomas Keitel two lots, One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 150 feet west of the Boulevard.

John Davis has sold for Kerr & McKeon the old building southeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Lexington Avenue, 33.2 by 100. The purchaser in this transaction has resold the property through the same broker to a builder for improvement.

Mr. Davis has also sold for Kidansky & Fine the new six-story tenement 50 Henry Street, 25 by 100.

Ducret & Eddison have sold for James T. Fitzpatrick to Cornelia F. Sawin, for $14,000, the three-story dwelling 634 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, one of a row recently completed.

David Stewart has sold for a Mrs. Colton to the Ernest-Marx syndicate three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 25 feet west of Audubon Avenue.

The same syndicate has also purchased the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 50 feet west of Audubon Avenue, and has resold to Jacob Hess the easterly strip, 10 by 100. This will give ten feet additional depth to the Audubon Avenue lots on which Hess is now building a row of three-story dwellings.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at executors' sale, to Z. Jacques, for $24,250 and $24,500, respectively, the two five-story brick flats 426 and 428 West Forty-eighth Street, each 25 by 100.5; also, at executors' sale, to John Morgan, for $11,250, the two-story brick stable 511 West Fifty-seventh Street, 25 by 165.1 by 25.7 by 166.6; also, at executors' sale, to John F. Duffy, for $4,000, the two-story frame dwelling Fairview Avenue, near Hammel's Station, Rockaway Beach, 50 by 118.

The lots at Elm Park, Staten Island, announced to be sold as part of the same estate, were withdrawn after three parcels had been struck down at prices that were not regarded as satisfactory. James Murphy paid $515 for five lots on Morning Star Road, near Sherman Street, and Donovan Brothers bought the adjoining four for $300.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, William J. Lardner, referee, 2,176 Third Avenue, west side, 25.2½ feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25.2½ by 168.9 by 25.2½ by 173.7, three-story brick building, with two stores.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 959 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, (as widened,) north side, 155 feet east of Robbins Avenue, 25 by 125, two-story frame dwelling, with extension, and one-story frame store.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 354 Mott Avenue, east side, 357.6 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 221.7 by 25.6 by 216.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,080.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, 517 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 214.11 feet west of Third Avenue, 15 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,362.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, W. Travers Gray, referee, 477 Brook Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 24.10 by 90, two-story frame building.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 311 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 165 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,344.

By William Kennelly, executors' sale, 38 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 525 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 69 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 162.6 feet west of Park Avenue, 22.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,601.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. O'Brien, referee, 425 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 327 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with stores and one-story brick building at rear. Due on judgment, $11,223.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Gustave S. Drachman, referee, 219 West Forty-fourth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brownstone-front apartment house. Due on judgment, $25,061.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 900 to 904 Boulevard, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 104.5 by 93.2, by 100.11, by 120, three five-story stone-front flats, with stores in 904. Due on judgment, $23,908; subject to other mortgages for $135,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 255 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 217 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,517.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 108 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 145 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,281.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob E. Salomon, referee, Second Street, (241st Ward,) west side, 92 feet south of Twentieth Avenue, 23 by 102.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $368.

By S. De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 427 Cherry Street, south side, 100.4 feet west of Jackson Street 25.1 by 90.7 by 25 by 92.6, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $17,677.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Grand Boulevard, for five five-story brick flats, 25 by 78; E. J. Faunce of 94 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; C. Steinmetz, architect; cost, $105,000.

Mangin Street, east side, 42 feet north of Stanton Street, for a one-story brick office building; 17.4 by 30; Hencken & Willenbrock of 410 East Fourth Street, owners; F. Baylies, architect; cost, $3,000.

Lewis Street, southeast corner of Fourth Street, for a one-story brick office building, 20 by 20; Hencken & Willenbrock, owners; F. Baylies, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 208 and 210 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a three and five story brick flat; Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, owner; Franklin Baylies of the Bible House architect; cost, $8,000.

Mangin Street, east side, 176 feet north of Stanton Street, to a two-story brick stable and office; Hencken & Willenbrock of 410 East Fourth Street, owners; F. Baylies, architect; cost, $9,000.

Marion Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Cole Street, to a two-story frame stable, Catherine McCauley, owner; Kerby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architects; cost, $200.

Marion Avenue, southwest corner of Cole Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, Susan S. Tappan, owner; Kerby & Co., architects; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Nov. 29.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 75x100; Sarah C. Fountain and another to Carrie A. Maurer 1

BOSCOBEL AV, s e s, Lot 63, map of Claremont, 100x230x140x194; Clifford D. Gregory and wife to John F. Kaiser 10

CLINTON AV, w s, part of Lot 18, map of Village of Mount Hope; Anna L. Davenport to L. M. Davenport 1,250

COLUMBIA ST, 106, 25x100; David Greenberg and wife to Gussie Berinsky 10

CONVENT AV, 82, 20x94; Max Marx and wife to Rosamond A. Welch 23,000

EAST HOUSTON ST, 312, 24.8x91.4; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Leah Davis 100

FORSYTH ST, e s, Lot 470, map of James Delancey, 25x100; Fanny Krooks to Benjamin Krooks 25,000

FIRST AV, s e corner of 9th St, 88.4x60; John Klinke, as executor, and another to Mary King 3,000

HOE AV or ST, w s, 125 ft s of Freeman St, 50x78.5x50.1x69.4; Anna Seelig to Martha C. Lavelle 10

HOUSTON ST, s s, 25 ft e of Ludlow St, 20x80; Adam Wiener, referee, to Mary A. Schlachter 500

JACKSON AV, e s, 263.9 ft s of 166th St, 17.6x87.6; Louis H. Schneider and wife to Rosina K. Goger 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 41st St, 23.6x64.7; Ellen L. Thompson and others to John M. Carre and another 75,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 40th St, 51.9x95x47.8x irregular; F. W. Nuboer and another, trustees, to L. B. Hyde .. 255,000

MADISON AV, w s, 40 ft s of 90th St, 20.8 x87.9; L. M. Levering and wife to Rosa Mingle, exchange and 1

MADISON ST, 402, 20x100; Thomas D. Husted, referee, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company 5,000

McCLELLAN ST, centre line at centre line of Sheridan Av, runs n w 190.8 feet to centre line of Walton Av, x n e 624 feet to centre line of 167th St, x s e 191.4 feet to centre line of Sheridan Av, x s w 624 feet; Juliet M. Livingston to Augustus M. De Peyster and another... 1

PARK AV, s w corner of 82d St, 100x100; Morris Steinhardt and wife to Felix Krupp 1

PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 83.9 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x85; Prospect Place, e s, 117.1 ft n of 42d St, 66.8x58; Leila P. Adams to E. D. Alvord 1

PLOT, 104.9 ft w of Bathgate Av and 160.5 ft n of 179th St, runs s 25x w — to old Quarry Road x n e — to Plot 160.5 ft n of 179th St, x e —; Emma Brown to Stephen A. Graves 550

WEBSTER AV, e s, at centre line of 167th St, runs n e 578 feet to s e s of 168th St, x s e 154 feet to centre of Mill Brook, x s 239.8 feet to w s of Brook Avenue, x s w 348.4 feet to centre of 167th St, x n w 162.9 feet; also other property adjacent; Augusta M. De Peyster and another to Augustus N. Morris ... 1

WOODRUFF ST, s s, 500 ft e of Prospect St, 35x125; Ann Callan to Caroline G. Storey 1

4TH ST, 65 East, 25x100; Laemmlein Buttenweiser and others to Julia Dreyfus.. 45,000

4TH ST, 65 East, 25x100; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenweiser 45,000

6TH ST, 417, 25x90.10; Joseph L. Buttenweeser and wife to Julius Dreyfus..... 40,000

6TH ST, 417, 25x90.10; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 40,000

2D AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 55th St, 20x64; Ignatz Pollak to Emma Pollak 1

5TH AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 115th St, 75.9x 21.2x61x100; Julia Fleischmann to Solomon Appel and another 84,000

27TH ST, s e cor. 9th Av, 44x98.9; Mary Stappers to Peter G. Stappers..... 5

32D ST, 337 West, 20x98.9; Francis Kimbel and another to Stanislaus M. Rasario 1

40TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Daniel C. Ingraham, referee, to James McClenahan and another, executors, &c. 3,000

48TH ST, s s, 258.10 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x 100.5; Cecilia Lynch and another to Florence A. Carmichel 1

73D ST, 410 East, 25x102.2; Rosalie Schofransky to John H. Lankenau..... 23,500

75TH ST, 171 East, 20x102.2; Josephine Bardman to Joseph B. Schwenck..... 1

76TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100; Howard J. West to Jeannie F. Seymour 1

84TH ST, n s, 533 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; Frank M. Gill and wife to F. R. & K. Leopold..... 1

88TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 20x160.8; James Carlew and wife to Margaret Marshall..... 100

102D ST, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; John H. Lankenau and wife to Albert Schofransky..... 19,000

121ST ST, s s, 286 ft w of 7th Av, 18x 100.11; Carrie A. Maurer and another to Sarah C. Fountain..... 20,149

122D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 54x100.11; Edwin W. Taylor to James B. Gillie... 100

122D ST, n s, 227 ft e of 8th Av, 54x100.11; Alida Lange to E. W. Taylor..... 100

128TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Louis Stern and wife to Sarah E. Holland, exchange and..... 10

134TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Herman Hoefer and wife to Theodore H. Aulich..... 25,000

143D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Sarah C. Holland to Louis Stern, exchange and..... 10

165TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x105.10; James B. Gillie and wife to Gustav Lange ..... Omitted

167TH ST, north line, and centre line of Sheridan Av, runs n w 190 feet to centre of Carroll Place, x n e 423.2 feet to 166th St, x s e 190.2 feet to centre of Sheridan Av, x s w 433.9 feet, and other property adjacent; Augustus N. Morris and wife and another to Augusta M. De Peyster 1

167TH ST, centre line, at s e s of Webster Av; 165th St, centre line, at s e s of Webster Av; 168th St, centre line, at n w s of Webster Av; 165th St, centre line, at w s of Webster Av; 165th St, centre line, at Centre line of Clay Av; 168th St, centre line, at centre line of Clay Av; 168th St, centre line, at centre line of Findley Av; 167th St, centre line, at centre line of College Av; 165th St, centre line, at centre line of College Av; 165th St, centre line, at centre line of Morris Av; 169th St, centre line, at centre line of Morris Av; McClellan St, centre line, at centre line of Grant Av; 168th St, centre line, at centre line of Grant Av; McClellan St, centre line, at centre line of Sherman Av; 167th St, centre line, at centre line of Sherman Av; Concourse, s e s, 130.9 ft s w of centre of 168th St; 168th St, centre line, with s e Concourse; Jerome Av, w s, 300 ft n of James Brenahy 1

167TH ST, 106 East, 25x100; Augustus N. Morris and others to Juliet M. Livingston..... 1

Recorded Leases.

APELLES, Louise E., and others to Israel and Herman Paley; 141 Division St, 5 years 1,320

CONNOLLY, William, to William Babor and another; 80th St, n s, 202.6 ft w of 2d Av, 26.3x102.2, blacksmith shop, 6 8-12 years $500

MERKENS, William, to Fannie B. Macquhal; 60 West 45th St, life lease 1

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURance Company to Joseph B. Sargent and another; 149 to 153 Leonard St, 5 1-6 years 10,000 12,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., and wife to Caroline C. Bishop; n s of 37th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 6 years 20,000

ALDHOUS, Frederick, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 150th St, 86.6 w of of 8th Av, 1 year..... $15,000

BERSINSKY, Gussie, to David Greenberg, 109 Columbia St, installments..... 2,000

BOEHM, Max S., to Robert H. Coleman, trustee, &c.; n s of 24th St, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 18,000

CARRERE, John M., and Thomas Hastings to the Greenwich Savings Bank, 298 Madison Av, 2 years..... 37,500

CARRERE, John M., and Thomas Hastings to Ellen L. Thomson and others, s w corner of Madison Av and 41st St, 1 year 17,500

CHAPIN, Henry B., and wife to Irving Grinnell and others, trustees; 721 Madison Av, 3 years..... 22,000

CHISHOLM, Ellen M., to James B. Blossom; Lots 71 and 72, and part of Lot 70, map of Woodstock, 23d Ward, demand. 3,600

D'AMICO, Guiseppe, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 151st St, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 5 years..... 4,000

DAVIS, Leah, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 312 East Houston St, 2 years..... 5,000

DREYFUS, Julius, and wife to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees of Louis C. Hamersley; 417 6th St, 5 years... 26,000

DREYFUS, Julius, and wife to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees of Louis C. Hamersley; 65 East 4th St, 5 years.. 30,000

FORBES, Mary Ann, to Isaac M. Daggett and another, executors, &c., of Anne Bishop; n s of 131st St, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 16,000

GRAVES, Stephen A., to Emma Brown; interior Lot 104.9 ft w of Bathgate Av and 160.5 ft n of 179th St, runs s 25x n e — x e —, 3 years 350

GREENBERG, Tessy and Henry M., to Society for the Relief of Poor Widows With Small Children; 534 Grand St, 1 year..... 9,500

GOGER, Richard K., to John W. Cornish; 1,048 Jackson Av, 2 years..... 800

HOLLANDER, Oscar, and wife to Morris S. Ullman and others, executors, &c., of Solomon Ullman; n s of 63d St, 25 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 16,000

HOLLANDER, Oscar, and wife to Adolph Frankenthal; n s of 63d St, 75 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 17,000

HOLLANDER, Oscar, and wife to Jennie and Louise Waterman; n s of 63d St, 50 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 16,500

HENRY, Samuel, to Betsy Libman; e s Merriam Av, 450 ft s of 3d St, 3 years. 2,000

HYDE, Francis W., to Francis W. Nuboer and another, trustees, &c., of Mary E. Haight; n w corner of Madison Av and 40th St, 3 years..... 140,000

HEITZ, Charles F., to Herman Mundheim; s s of 202d St, 118.4 ft e of Anthony St, 3 years 4,400

HOLLAND, Sarah E., to the executors of William Sloane; s s of 128th St, 400 ft w of 7th Av, as widened, 3 years..... 13,000

HOLLAND, Sarah E., to Henri Strasbourger; s s of 128th St, 400 ft w of 7th Av, as widened, 1 year..... 1,500

HABERMAN, Simon, and wife to Jacob P. Cullman; n s of 116th St, 232.3 ft e of 7th Av, as widened, 5 years..... 28,000

JENKINS, Edward, and wife to Judson S. Todd; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 120th St, 1 year..... 3,000

KRUPP, Felix, to Morris Steinhardt; Park Av, s w corner of 82d St, one-half year. 72,500

KAINER, John Circuit, to David D. Gregory, Lot 63, map of Claremont, near High Bridge, 3 years..... 1,500

LAVELLE, Martha C., to Peter McDowell; w s of Hoe Av, 125 ft s of Freeman St, 1 year..... 525

MULCH, Theodore H., to Bertha Hoefer; s s of 134th St, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years 4,000

METZLER, John H., and wife to Christian Scherding and another, executors, &c., of Christian Stark, new e s of Valentine Av, 50 ft n of 179th St, 3 years..... 3,000

MENNIE, John D., and wife to Elizabeth M. Anderson; 1,543 Madison Av, 5 years. 8,000

MORASCO, Rocco M., and Vincent Orlando to Simon Sichel; s w corner of Spring and Mulberry Sts, 2 years..... 2,000

MEYER, Henry, and wife to Isaac Meyer and another; s s of 87th St, 107.10 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 21,000

MORASCO, Rocco M., and Vincent Orlando to Carolina Eichberg and others, executors, &c.; s w corner of Spring and Mulberry Sts, 3 years..... 40,000

NOLAN, Michael, and wife to Margaret A. Howe; e s of Ryer Av, 282.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years..... 800

PODDEZWA, Adam, and Antonena, to William N. Curley; Lot 246, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years..... 350

PURVIS, Henry J., to the New York Life Insurance Company; e s of 11th Av, 50 ft s of 182d St, 5 years..... 5,500

PURRINGTON, George F., and wife to Charles Liebmann; 8 East 115th St, 3 years 21,000

PURRINGTON, George F., and wife to William M. Purdy and another, trustees, &c.; s s of 115th St, 170 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 22,000

RAPELYE, Phebe C., to Eliza M. Dorsett; n s of 176th St, 142 ft w of 11th Av, demand 13,500

REEVES, John, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; 155 Bleecker St, year 23,000

RUZICKA, Anton, to Hynek Serveis; n s of Strong Av, 295 ft e of Tinton Av, 2½ years 800

SCOTT, Ella F., and husband to Mount Morris Bank; s s of 157th St, 132 ft w of 8th Av, secures indebtedness..... 1,000

STEERS, Catharine E., to Stephen W. Livingston; w s of Central Park West, 81.10 ft n of 104th St, demand..... 3,244

STEERS, Catharine E., to Emma C. Heesemann; w s of Central Park West, 81.10 ft n of 104th St, 1 year..... 3,000

TARPY, Mary A., to Antonio Rubino; n s of 142d St, 83.4 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years 6,000

TARPY, Mary A., to Louise Diebold; n s of 142d St, 83.4 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year 500

TAYLOR, Thomas, and wife to James K. Holmes and another; n w corner of Melrose Av and 153d St, demand..... 1,500

TAYLOR, Edwin W., to Gustav Lange; n s of 122d St, 254 and 227 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 2 mortgages..... 5,000

TOELBERG, Niels, and wife to Francis M. Howland; s e corner of Prospect Av and Jennings St, ½ year..... 600

VAN DUSEN, Charlotte E., and husband to Frederick Van Dusen; s s of Knox St, 400 ft w of Katonah Av, 1 year..... 300

WICKS, Jacob, Jr., to United States Trust Company of New York; 2,062 Madison Av, 5 years..... 22,000

WEED, Benjamin, to Charles S. Brown and others, trustees; n s of 135th St, 200 ft w of Willow Av, 2 years..... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERSINSKY, Gussie, to David Ascheim. Nominal
BLOSSOM, James B., to Robert G. Dun.. 3,000
BLUMENTHAL, Nathan, executor, &c., to Henry Blumenthal, (two mortgages)....$19,000
COPPIN, Euphemia S., to Jane O. Thompson 4,000
DANFIELD, Robert, Jr., executor to Catharine M. Hall..... 2,072
FRIEDLANDER, Martin, to William P. Stanley 7,000
FECHTELER, Amelia, to Jacob H. Westheimer 1,200
HEESEMANN, Emma, to Harris Solomon ..... Nominal
HURTZIG, Emile, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company 7,500
JOHNSON, Bertha, to George Ehret..... 22,000
JOHNSON, Harry, to George Ehret..... 38,000
KRETSCHMAR, Herman R., to Rebecca Fritz 1,025
LEVI, Joseph C., trustee to Hannah Levy, and others, trustees, &c..... 9,000
LEVI, Joseph C., trustee to Henry P. Mendes and another, executors, &c.. 850
MOSES, Hyman, to Samuel J. Krooks.... 2,500
PARRISH, James C., administrator, &c., to Emily A. Thorn, general guardian..Nominal
RICHARDS, Edward J., and others, executors, &c., to Anna R. Cummings ..... Nominal
THORN, Emily A., as general guardian to Herbert T. King..... Nominal
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMpany to Rebecca Ehret 1,000
TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow. Nominal
WHEELER, Schuyler S., as general guardian, to Schuyler S. Wheeler, as administrator, &c..... 18,000
WHEELER, Schuyler S., administrator, &c., to Schuyler S. Wheeler 18,000
WHEELER, Schuyler S., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 18,011
WILCOX, Frank A., to Pauline Leipziger 2,121
WINSLOW, Edward, to Henry W. Ford, trustee, &c ..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

KIRKSIDE, or MORRIS, AV, e s, 644.9 ft n of 196th St, 25x100; Andrew S. Wright against William Limmer, owner; Robert Little, contractor 62

LENOX AV, 505 to 511, and 101 West 135th St; Isidore Glassheim against Francis Callahan and Patrick Reynolds, owners and contractors..... 81

THOMPSON ST, 105; Raitich Brothers against Kate Duffy, owner and contractor $370

UNIONPORT ROAD, corner of West Farms Road, —x—; Chesebro & Whitman & Co. against Archbishop Corrigan, Catholic Protectory, owners; Thomas J. Mackinson, contractor..... 73

WATER ST, n w corner of Scammel St, 25x75; the Emblem Cornice and Skylight Works against Mary J. Sullivan, owner; John Sullivan, contractor..... 128

1ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Maple Av, 25x 125; Antonio Rendina against Margaret Ceburre and Pasqualina Gielle, owners; Henry Ceburre and Alfonse Gielle, contractors 71

58TH ST, 126 East; Peter G. Thoretz against Louisa Kropel, owner and contractor 43

116TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100; Dimock & Finek Company against Muhlker & Askey, owners and contractors; Charles Askey, contractor..... 75

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WOOSTER ST, 199; Adolph M. Bendheim, with Ole H. Olsen, (nine payments).... 19,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MORRIS AV, e s, 644.9 ft n of 196th St, 50x100; Robert Little, on William Limmer, to W. O. Sutton..... 822

99TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.11; Babette Blumenthal, on Citizens' Savings Bank, to David Quigley..... 950

Lis Pendens.

LENOX AV, e s, 41 ft s of 121st St, 20x80; New York Life Insurance Company against Arthur Young and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 117th St, 25x70; Adam Hellmerich against Thomas J. Jenkins and others, (specific performance of contract;) attorney, W. Dinkelspiel.

84TH ST, n e corner of 10th Av, 20.10x74.1; Olivia M. Taylor against William J. Devlin and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. D. Kenyon.

69TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 74.4x 100.5; Armory Board, City and County of New York, against Lucy W. Drexel individually and others, executors, &c., (condemnation proceedings;) attorney, F. M. Scott.

78TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Max Dansiger against Magdalena B. Keller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Gross.

104TH St, s s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against William J. Mathews and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Clarke.

104TH ST, 506 and 508 West; Caroline H. Harned against James G. Tyler and others, two actions, (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, J. Marshall.

120TH ST, s s, 430 ft w of 5th Av, 30x100.11; the Teachers' Building and Loan Association of New York against Malvina Hammerstein, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Sabine.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 23—The St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of St. Paul, and No. 24—The Minneapolis Mill Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of St. Paul.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

No. 80—William F. Holtsman, plaintiff in error, vs. William G. Douglass, et al.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

No. 296—The United States, appellant, vs. Edgar M. Wilson, administrator, &c.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment reversed, and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the petition. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

Nos. 113—George W. Harrison, appellant, vs. Pedro Perea, administrator, &c., and No. 497—Pedro Perea, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. George W. Harrison.—Appeals from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.—Decree reversed on the cross appeal of Perea, all costs in this court to be paid by Harrison, and cause remanded, with directions to enter judgment in conformity with the opinion of this court, with liberty to the plaintiff to move the distribution upon application, if it shall appear proper. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

No. 82—John W. Warner, administrator, plaintiff in error, vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the said Court of Appeals, with directions to reverse the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and remand the cause to that court, with directions to grant a new trial and for further proceedings, in conformity to law. Opinion by Justice White. (Justice Brewer is of the opinion that the plaintiff in error was guilty of contributory negligence.)

No. 376—Elizabeth Nobles, by her next friend, W. W. Baughn, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Georgia, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 40—Edward E. O'Brien, appellant, vs. Brice Alan Miller, et al. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed with costs and the decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York affirmed and cause remanded to that court. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 26—Edward Hodgson, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Vermont. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 127—Ogden City, appellant, vs. James C. Armstrong, et al. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—Decree as to the Realty Company of Kittery affirmed with costs, and as to the other appellants appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction, and cause remanded to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 84—Charles M. Dernison, appellant, vs. The United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims. —Judgment varied and affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 85—Henry Pratt et al, plaintiffs in error, vs. Paris Gas Light and Coke Company. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 34—A. B. Raff, plaintiff in error, vs. Louisa Burrey, as administratrix, &c. In error to the United States Court for Indian Territory. —Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to overrule the plea to the jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 11—Lewis C. Karrick, appellant, vs. Charles L. Hanmann, appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction and case remanded to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah. Opinion by Justice Gray.

No. 12—Lewis C. Karrick, appellant, vs. Charles L. Hanmann, appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah. Opinion by Justice Gray.

No. 77—The United States, appellant, vs. Frank B. Crosthwaite, appeal from the Court of Claims. —Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the action. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

Nos. 266 and 267—Richard S. Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States, in error to the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.—Judgments reversed and causes remanded, with directions to grant a new trial. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Justice Brewer concurs in the result.

No. 9—J. J. Douglas, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky, in error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 36—George F. Underhill, plaintiff in error, vs. José Manuel Fernandez, on writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second District.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 66—The Canton Insurance Company, Limited, et al., appellants, vs. John MacIntyre, Jr., et al., &c., appellants vs. the Canton Insurance Company, Limited, et al.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with a direction to equally divide the amount of that court between the owners of the Victory and the underwriters; decree of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia affirmed; costs in this court for preparing and printing the record to be paid by the owners of the Victory, all other costs in this court to be divided equally between the owners of the Victory and the underwriters. Cause remanded to said District Court. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. 486—Charles M. Stewart et al., petitioners, vs. George E. Coffin, administrator, et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

No. 144—John T. Powers, plaintiff in error, vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing on the merits.

No. 373—Edwin A. McIntyre et al., appellants, vs. Mary C. Pryor.—Motion to require appellants to send up additional record granted.

No. 481—The North American Commercial Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Application for writ of certiorari to bring up the entire record granted and motion to advance also granted and cause assigned for argument on the 7th of March next, after the cases already set down for that day.

No. 440—David A. Hammond et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Benjamin Horton.—Ten days' time given counsel for the plaintiffs in error to file brief on the merits of the motions to dismiss or affirm.

No. 454—John D. Wilcox, appellant, vs. the Eastern Oregon Land Company, and

No. 455—E. I. Messenger, appellant, vs. the Eastern Oregon Land Company.—The consideration of these cases postponed until No. 295 has been heard, with leave to counsel herein to file briefs in No. 295 if they shall so desire.

No. 96—Mills H. Beardsley, appellant, vs. Esther Broaun, administratrix, &c. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—Decree affirmed, with costs, by a divided court, and cause remanded to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah.

No. 519—Hipolito Montoya, et al., &c., appellants, vs. the United States et al. Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Docketed and dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellees.

No. 220—N. S. Swenson, plaintiff in error, vs. Russell Sage, assignee, &c.—Order to open depositions herein granted on motion of Assistant Attorney General Boyd, for the United States.

Nos. 175—Samuel P. Barrett, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Assigned for argument on the 17th of January next, after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of C. C. Lancaster, for the plaintiff in error.

No. 511—Harry W. Dickerman, trustee, et al., petitioners, vs. the Northern Trust Company et al., petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by Otto Gresham in support of petition and by Monroe L. Willard in opposition thereto.

No. 514—S. W. Vance et al., appellants, vs. W. A. Vandercook Company and No. 515—S. W. Vance et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. W. A. Vandercook Company.—Motion to advance submitted by William A. Barber for the appellants and plaintiffs in error.

No. 518—Stevenson Burke et al., petitioners, vs. Walter Pierce et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by Samuel S. Mehard in support of the petition, and by A. M. Imbrie and Q. A. Gordon in opposition thereto.

No. 427—The Highland Avenue and Belt Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Columbian Equipment Company.—Submitted under the thirty-second rule by A. T. London and C. C. Putnam for the appellant, and by John F. Martin and H. D. Hotchkiss for the appellee.

No. 140—Charles E. Summers, assignee, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Frank E. White, United States Marshall, et al.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth Circuit.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. — Original. Ex parte.—In the matter of the Tampa

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Government Subsidy Mortgage Foreclosure Causes.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas on the 30th day of July, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, entitled "THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, complainant, against THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America; HENRY M. ALEXANDER and JOHN F. DILLON, as Trustees; JOHN A. STEWART and JOHN F. DILLON, as Trustees; RUSSELL SAGE and GEORGE J. GOULD, as Trustees; THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee; THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, as Trustee; JOHN A. STEWART and WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr., as Trustees; SILAS H. CLARK, OLIVER W. MINK, E. ELLERY ANDERSON, FREDERIC R. COUDERT, and JOHN W. DOANE, Receivers, now in possession and operating the Railway hereinafter described, Defendants," and a certain other decree in a cause likewise so entitled, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, also entered on said July 30th, 1897,

I, WILLIAM D. CORNISH, as Special Master, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders at the station of The Union Pacific Railway Company in the City of Topeka, in the State of Kansas, on Thursday, the 4th day of November, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the railroad, telegraph, franchises, rights, functions, immunities, and appurtenances to the same belonging, rolling stock and property of every kind and description mentioned in said decrees, and each embraced in and covered by the subsidy mortgage and lien to the United States, being the whole line of railroad and telegraph formerly of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, and its successor, in the name the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, together with the equipment, fixtures, franchises, and property of every kind and description of said company, and in consideration of which subsidy bonds and interest bonds included in the railroad and telegraph line now of The Union Pacific Railway Company, extending from the State Line between the States of Missouri and Kansas, a distance of 303 15-16 miles, more or less, to a point on said railroad, together with spurs to Wyandotte and at Detroit, and the terminal railroad property in the State of Missouri, extending from the Union Depot, or eastern terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railway, now called the Kansas Division of The Union Pacific Railway, a distance of .51 miles, to the State boundary line dividing the States of Kansas and Missouri.

In accordance with the terms and provisions of said decrees, said property will be sold, and the purchaser thereof will take the same, subject to and saving the right of the Government of the United States to the use, at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service of the said telegraph line and said railroad, for the transmission of despatches over said telegraph line, and the transportation of mails, troops, and munitions of war, supplies and public stores upon said railroad for the Government, whenever required by any Department thereof, and subject to and saving the title of the American Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, shown by the Equipment Trust Indenture of The Union Pacific Railway Company to said American Loan and Trust Company, dated July 1st, 1887, to the extent and so far as said Indenture affects the portion of the equipment therein embraced in the said lien of the United States, and to the extent of the outstanding purchase money indebtedness upon the $507,000 of bonds thereunder, and subject to and saving the rights and lien of the holders of the $2,240,000 outstanding bonds secured by the mortgage made by the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, August 1st, 1865, to Henry M. Alexander and Edgar Thomson, as trustees, and subject to and saving the rights and lien of the holders of the $4,063,000 outstanding bonds secured by the mortgage made by the said Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, dated June 1st, 1866, to John Edgar Thomson and Adolphus Meier, as trustees, and subject to and saving the right of possession and lien of the said receivers in the suit brought in said county by Russell Sage and George J. Gould, as trustees, to foreclose a mortgage under which they are trustees made by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, dated May 1st, 1879, to the extent of the right of possession of said receivers, and their lien for the payment of any deficiency in operating expenses while managing said railroad, if the same should, after said decrees, be found so exist and be allowed by the Court upon the settlement of their accounts.

As provided by said decrees:

Said property covered by and embraced in said Subsidy mortgage and lien will be sold as an entirety and in one parcel.

The Special Master has the power and right to postpone the said sale from time to time, and may, without further notice, proceed with the said sale on any day to which the sale may have been adjourned.

The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not have deposited with him, at his office in Omaha, Nebraska, at least five days before the date of the sale mentioned in this notice, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $500,000 in cash.

The Special Master will accept no bid for said railroad, franchises, and property less than the sum of $2,500,000 in cash, unless such sum shall be bid the Special Master may adjourn the sale, and apply to the Court for further instructions. Upon the acceptance of any bid the person or persons making the same shall forthwith deposit with the Special Master, on account thereof, a further sum in cash, which, together with the amount which he or they have already deposited as a pledge, shall equal fifteen per cent. (15%) of the accepted bid. In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master by making within five days after such acceptance the additional deposit with the Master, or, after the confirmation of said sale shall fail to pay the balance due upon his said bid in consummation of his purchase, then the sums in cash so deposited by such bidder or purchaser will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and will be applied toward payment of the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon such resale, and to any other and further purposes which the Court may direct. Any party to said causes, or any holder or holders of first mortgage bonds may bid and purchase at such sale. If any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the Court, such deposit will be returned to the bidder, and the deposit of any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when a bid has been accepted. The purchaser whose bid shall have been accepted by the Special Master at said sale shall make payments in cash of the sum remaining due upon his said bid after the application thereto of the amounts theretofore deposited by him, as follows: Twenty-five (25%) per cent. of said amount so remaining due upon said bid shall be paid within thirty days after the confirmation of the sale; a further twenty-five (25%) per cent. of said amount shall be paid within forty days after such confirmation; a further twenty-five (25%) per cent. of said amount shall be paid within fifty days after such confirmation, and a further twenty-five (25%) per cent. of said amount shall be paid within sixty days after such confirmation: Provided, however, that the purchaser shall have the right to anticipate any or all of said payments by making the same, or any of them, at an earlier time, or earlier times, than herein stated.

The Master may accept a certified check upon, or a certificate of deposit of any National bank or trust company which is satisfactory to him, as a payment or a deposit of cash instead of money, in any case in which he is by the terms of said decrees required to obtain cash. The proceeds of the accepted bid will be applied to the payment of the amount owing to the United States, whether due or not, secured by its Subsidy mortgage and lien, until said Subsidy debt shall be paid in full, and the surplus, if any, will be distributed by subsequent orders of the Court. After the sale has been confirmed the purchaser may pay the unpaid balance of his bid to the Master, or to the United States, and the receipt of the Secretary of the Treasury, or his proper subordinate, for any part of such balance shall be sufficient evidence of its payment.

The purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors or assigns, shall, as part consideration and purchase price of the property purchased, and in addition to the sums required by said decrees to be paid, take the same, and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that he or they, or his or their successors or assigns, shall pay, satisfy, and discharge the obligations, liabilities, and charges in said decrees specified as follows:

"First. All the proper costs of this cause and of the expenses of the sale hereunder, including the compensation and necessary expenses of the Special Master appointed to make the sale. Second. The charges, compensation, allowances, and disbursements of the Complainants, and any of the other parties to this cause entitled thereto, their solicitors, and counsel."

The said costs, compensation, allowances, and disbursements shall be paid by the purchasers when they are fixed by the Court. The purchaser, his successors, or assigns shall pay any of the claims described in said order when by the Court required, or shall pay to the Master or into the Court the moneys required to discharge the same from time to time as the Court may direct. And the Court reserves the right and retains the power and jurisdiction to take back and resell the said property in case the purchaser, his successors or assigns, fail to pay any of said claims when by it required, and in case he or they fail to pay any other part of the purchase price of said property.

That upon payment of the purchase price by the purchaser or purchasers of said property, the said Special Master will execute and deliver a good and sufficient deed conveying all the said railroad, telegraph, rolling stock, and property of every kind and description so ordered to be sold, subject to the prior liens and exceptions in said decrees found and hereinbefore stated, together with all the franchises, rights, functions, immunities, and appurtenances belonging to the said premises to such purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors and assigns.

Upon the confirmation of such sale and the conveyance of the premises sold, the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors and assigns, shall, subject to the possession and rights of said Receivers and subject to the prior and reserved liens and rights hereinbefore mentioned, hold and enjoy the said premises and all the rights, privileges, immunities, and franchises thereto appertaining, as in said decrees provided.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decrees of said Courts, and to the reports of the Special Master filed in said causes, and referred to in said decrees. Dated August 24th, 1897.

WILLIAM D. CORNISH, Special Master.

Joseph McKenna, Attorney General of the United States.
George Hoadly, Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, No. 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
John C. Cowin, Special Counsel for the United States, Omaha, Nebraska.

Notice of Adjournment of Sale.

The sale above noticed has been adjourned by me and will take place in the manner set forth in the foregoing notice and upon the terms and conditions therein stated on Thursday, December 16th, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, upon the mortgaged premises, at the passenger station of The Union Pacific Railway Company, in the City of Topeka, Kansas.

Dated November 4th, 1897.

WILLIAM D. CORNISH, Special Master.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New York.—In the matter of the application of the officers and Trustees of "The Acton Civill Polytechnic Institute" for the dissolution of the corporation.

In pursuance of an order of this court herein duly made and entered in New York County Clerk's office on November 4th, 1897, I, the undersigned, as receiver of the above-mentioned corporation, duly appointed by said order, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty Street in the City of New York, on the ninth day of December, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the real estate of said corporation, namely:

All that certain plot or parcel of land and the buildings and improvements thereon situated in the village of Coeymans, Albany County, State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixth Street, Westerlo Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the boundary line of land now or formerly belonging to Peter Seabridge and land lately belonging to said corporation, and running thence westerly along Westerlo Street two hundred and forty-five feet, more or less, to land belonging to Levi Blaisdell; thence south along the said land of Levi Blaisdell six hundred and forty-one feet; thence easterly still along land of Levi Blaisdell, four hundred and sixty-two feet, more or less, to land lately still along land of Levi Blaisdell, and land of Peter Seabridge, four hundred and fifty-five feet five inches, to a point one hundred and fifty feet south of Westerlo Street; thence west, parallel to Westerlo Street, two hundred and one feet three inches, and thence north one hundred and fifty feet five inches to the southerly side of Westerlo Street, at the point of beginning, be said dimensions more or less, and all interest of said corporation in or to the land in said Westerlo Street adjacent. Containing about seven acres, according to a survey and map thereof made by Henry D. Shores, surveyor, filed in Albany County Clerk's office in 1893, and subject to any public right of way that may exist over any of the strips of land designated on said map as an alley, road, or avenue.—Dated New York, November, 1897.

BROWNSEND WANDELL, Receiver.

AUGUST REYMERT, Attorney for Petitioners, 31 Pine Street, New York.

n16-1aw3wTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THE FERRAIOLI & CAMERON BISCUIT COMPANY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said THE FERRAIOLI & CAMERON BISCUIT COMPANY for the benefit of its creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 54, 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1898.—Dated New York, October 23rd, 1897.

WILLIAM J. CAMERON, Assignee.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Assignee, 229 Broadway. o26-1aw6wTu

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VILMAR, PAUL H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New York, dated November 15, 1897, notice is hereby given to all persons having a claim against PAUL H. VILMAR, lately doing business in the City of New York under the name of Paul H. Vilmar, to present the same with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, Vincent Loeser, assignee of said Paul H. Vilmar, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, care of his attorneys, Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, November 17, 1897. VINCENT LOESER, Assignee, No. 15 Wall Street, New York City.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 15 Wall Street, New York City. n23-1aw6wTu

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY, grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments represented as** genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

MEDICAL.

DR. CONRAD'S SANITARIUM.—Scientific, skilful treatment of all diseases and irregularities of women. 117 West 47th St.; hours, 9 to 9.

LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 49th St., near B'way.

DR. F. GRAY BLINN'S SANITARIUM, 177 West 47th, near Broadway.—Consultation, 9-9. Tel., 2,799-38th. Female attendant.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 45 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday, at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Morton St.
La Touraine.....Dec. 4 La Normandie...Dec. 25
La Bourgogne....Dec. 11 La Champagne...Jan. 1
La Gascogne....Dec. 18 La Bretagne....Jan. 8
1st-class passage N. Y.-Paris $80, and upwards.
Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can. 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.
Gen'l Western Agency, 71 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Adriatic, Dec. 1, Noon Majestic, Dec. 29, Noon
Germanic, Dec. 8, Noon Germanic, Jan. 5, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 15, Noon Teutonic, Jan. 12, Noon
Britannic, Dec. 22, Noon Britannic, Jan. 19, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, Dec. 4, 2 PM Lucania, Dec. 25, 6:30 AM
Camp'a, Dec. 11, 6:30 AM Etruria, Jan. 1, noon.
Umbria, Dec. 18, noon Auruania, Jan. 8.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
GAELIC.....Dec. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 18
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....Jan. 6, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 6, Feb. 28
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Jan. 3, March 28
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Jan. 31, April 18
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**
AORANGI, Dec. 13. MIOWERA, Jan. 10.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.
Algonquin, Tues., Nov. 30 Seminole, Tues., Dec. 7
Comanche, Fri., Dec. 3 Iroquois, Wed., Dec. 8
From Pier 29 East River, (Foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast Fl. & F. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 20 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Spree, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 AM	Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Jan. 18, 9 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 21, 9 AM	Saale, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 AM
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Tues., Jan. 4, 2 P. M.	

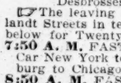
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.	
†Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM	†Kais. W.II., Dec. 30, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM	*Normannia, Jan. 4, 10 AM
†Ems, Dec. 18, 10 AM	†Fulda, Jan. 8, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.	

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line.	North German Lloyd.
87 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Agents. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Twin Screw Express Service begins Feb. 26, '98.
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Patria, Dec. 4, 2 P. M. Pennsylvania, Dec. 7, 4 PM.
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Dec. 1	NEW YORK....Dec. 22
ST. PAUL.....Dec. 8	ST. PAUL.....Dec. 29
ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 15	ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 5

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.
Westernl'd, Dec. 1, Noon Noordland, Dec. 15, Noon
Southwark, Dec. 8, 9 AM Friesland, Dec. 22, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 9 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Another excursion will start, and on the plane of personally conducted tours, has been arranged, per steamer **COLUMBIA**, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration, 54 days. For further particulars apply to **Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.**

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ Take Leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets in ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
3:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 8:40, 11:30 A. M., 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 1111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, and Fulton Street and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. R. WOOD, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Nov. 14th, 1897.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown,) 7 P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Williamsport, Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (7:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M., Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL. Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:20, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:05, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 193 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from otels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M.; Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 260 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

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THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily, 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily.—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo, 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL.—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily.—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and Thousand Island Park.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleeper on 9:15 P. M. train.

9:06 A. M. and **3:35** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway 225 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

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JOHN M. TOUCEY, Genera! Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and

BROOKLYN FRANCHISE GRAB

Aldermen Gave Away 50 Miles of Streets for New Trackage and Big Lighting Concessions.

OVER $7,000,000 INVOLVED

Patrick H. Flynn of the Nassau Company, the Flatbush Gas Company, and the Municipal Electric Light Company Interested—Mayor Wurster's Veto Expected.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday and exercised the utmost generosity in the matter of granting franchises. About fifty miles of streets, extending from Queens County to Red Hook, were practically given away to an offshoot of the Nassau Electric Railroad, called the East River and Atlantic Ocean Railroad Company, and headed by Patrick H. Flynn. They then granted an extension of the Flatbush Gas Company's franchise and gave the Municipal Electric Light Company permission to extend its lines throughout Brooklyn, instead of in the Eastern District alone, as is now the case.

What effect this action will have is extremely doubtful. Mayor Wurster is expected to veto the railroad resolution, and even the Aldermen who passed it do not seem very hopeful that he will approve it. The vote to pass the resolution was 17 to 5, and it would require 19 votes to pass the resolution over Mayor Wurster's veto.

The value of the franchise so handed over to Flynn and his associates is roughly estimated at from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. In form the granting of the franchise is not a gift, for the Flynn people have agreed to pay 3 per cent. of the railroad's gross earnings to the city and sell six tickets for 25 cents.

Ruggles Cries for Publicity.

The Flynn resolution was introduced by the Committee on Railroads, through its Chairman, Alderman Taylor. Alderman Ruggles promptly moved that the resolution be laid over for a week and printed in the minutes. Alderman Wafer supported this, saying: "I don't want this thing thrust down our throats this way. The Mayor is a lightweight if he signs this resolution."

Alderman Ruggles denounced the manner in which the measure was being railroaded through. He said the press had given no warning that a measure of such immense importance was coming up. The property owners knew nothing of it, and the measure was a complete surprise to the public.

Alderman Gulfoyle, though he did not attempt to defend the grab, opposed Ruggles's motion, saying that everybody was familiar with the plan and a week's dealy would not enable any one to inform himself any further on the subject. Alderman Leich supported Ruggles's motion.

The Ruggles motion was put to vote and defeated by a vote of 18 to 8. Then the vote on the grab itself was taken. Alderman McGarry, who has led the opposition to every job, voted against this one. The three who had spoken against it, Ruggles, Leich, and Wafer, voted no, and Alderman Doyle joined them. These five were the only ones who voted against the scheme, and 17 votes were recorded in its favor.

Routes Practically Given Away.

The action came as a surprise, for it had been understood that no more franchises were to be dealt out before the consolidation. A great number of routes were practically given away, the most important of which runs from Classon Avenue along Pacific Street to Nevins, thence along Livingston to Court, along Court to Fulton, Fulton to Liberty, and Liberty to High. This with many of the other routes will enable the Flynn people to deal a hard blow to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

This matter disposed of, the resolution giving the Flatbush Company the right to extend its mains throughout the city was introduced by the Committee on Gas. Alderman McGarry, in opposing, urged his fellow members not to cast a vote they would be sorry for, and Alderman Wafer said pointedly to Oltrogge, who was supporting the scheme:

"Will the gentleman permit the insertion into this resolution of a provision that this franchise is to be forfeited in case this company is consolidated with the Brooklyn Union Company?"

Oltrogge made no reply. The vote was the same as before, except that Ruggles did not vote. McGarry, Doyle, Leich, and Wafer voted against the resolution.

Lastly, permission was granted to the Municipal Electric Lighting Company to extend its lines into the Western District.

McCULLAGH LEGALLY CHIEF.

Justice Beach Decides that the Law Does Not Require a Civil Service Examination.

Justice Beach of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday denying the motion by Joseph Murphy, as a taxpayer, to continue a temporary injunction restraining the city from paying Chief of Police John McCullagh his salary, on the ground that his appointment was illegal and void, as he was not subjected to a civil service examination. Police Commissioner Parker voted against McCullagh's election, the other Commissioners voting for him. McCullagh, pending Justice Beach's decision, has only drawn a Captain's salary.

It was contended by Assistant Corporation Counsel Clarke on the hearing of the motion that the title to an office cannot be tested by a taxpayer's suit. Justice Beach says that the question as to a taxpayer's right to bring such an action has not been definitely decided by the courts of last resort.

The Legislature, Justice Beach holds, by its enactment decided that whenever there was a vacancy for the office of Chief of Police it should be filled by the appointment of the Deputy Chief or of one of the Inspectors or Captains. No examination is, he says, required by this act. He therefore denied the motion to continue the injunction.

FIVE YEARS FOR WOODWARD.

Justice Fursman Gives the Blackmailer the Maximum Sentence.

William C. Woodward, alias "Big Hawley," defiant and sneering, received the maximum sentence of five years' imprisonment yesterday for blackmailing S. W. Bridgham.

Woodward came into court and stood at the bar without looking at Justice Fursman, who sentenced him, and immediately thereafter gave out a long statement for the newspapers, in which he said: "I am poisoned by the hungry apothecaries of the law who have sold their brains for gold. The Judge would not allow skilled detectives to swear whether or not in their opinion I was guilty, but he permitted dry-as-dust pedagogues and school teachers to say they believed I wrote the letter. I have had ten bushels of letters offering assistance. There are, however, only two men on earth besides my present attorney to whom I care to appeal. One is Robert G. Ingersoll and the other is State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. Both of these men are beyond prejudice and the reach of millions. I predict that this case before completed will become a cause célèbre."

Later in the day Lawyer Thomas Atchison secured from Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court an order to show cause why a stay of sentence should not be granted. It is returnable Dec. 2.

Education in Brooklyn Retarded.

Superintendent's Maxwell's scheme for providing for Brooklyn children who are crowded out of school has not been a complete success. His plan, which was adopted by the Board of Education, provided for half-day classes in the crowded schools, one class studying from 9 to 1 o'clock and then giving place to another from 1 to 5. The failure has been due to the fact that only four schools (Nos. 5, 21, 33, and 47) have electric light service. The others in which half-day classes were organized have been compelled to discontinue them. It is expected, however, that the work of fitting out the other schools with light for afternoon classes will be completed shortly.

Col. Waring Lectures in Brooklyn.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring journeyed over to Brooklyn last night and delivered an address on "Keeping Clean the Streets of New York." The address was delivered in the Hanson Place Methodist Church. Police Justice Charles E. Teale presided and the Commissioner had a large audience. His remarks were well received.

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—Absolutely Pure—

The greatest of all the baking powders for strength & healthfulness.

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ELECTRICITY KILLS A HORSE.

One of a Runaway Street-Car Team Falls into a Conduit at Madison Avenue and 85th Street.

A peculiar accident occurred at the corner of Eighty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue yesterday morning, resulting in the killing of a car horse and causing intense excitement among street-car passengers and spectators.

The Madison Avenue line has a branch that enters Central Park at East Eighty-fifth Street. About midway of the line in the Park, which is single tracked, there is a siding where the east and west bound cars pass. A little after 6 o'clock a west-bound car went upon the siding just as an east-bound car came along on the main track. The west-bound car was drawn by a pair of gray horses and the east-bound car by a pair of mammoth bays. Both cars were filled with passengers, most of them young women and girls on their way to work.

In some way which has not been explained the west-bound car became fastened at the siding while part of it was still on the main line. The east-bound car was coming along at a rapid rate, and as it was very misty the driver of the bay horses did not notice that the west-bound car had not entirely cleared the line. His car struck the projecting end of the other car, derailing it and badly smashing it.

Immediately there was the greatest confusion. The women screamed and the teams of both cars reared and plunged, and finally the bay team broke away and started at a wild gallop toward Fifth Avenue. Almost as quickly the gray team also broke its trace-chains, and, swerving around, made after the bay team. The snorting and plunging animals ran all the way across the Park to Madison Avenue.

At Eighty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue workmen are laying conduits and wires for the underground trolley system. The wires have been laid in a temporary way beyond this, but the workmen are engaged on the permanent structure. About the tracks there are a number of planks. These were wet and slippery. When the bay team thundered down the street one of the horses slipped on the planks and went into the conduit. In its fall it pulled over its mate on its side but away from it, the harness attaching them only loosely together. One of the hoofs of the horse that fell into the conduit struck the live wire. Immediately it was surrounded with a blue flame. The animal gave a few convulsive kicks and all was over with him. He had been killed by electric shock. Blue flames played about the horse, and the three or four hundred workingmen employed in the locality got at a safe distance and looked on in a helpless sort of a way. Several policemen came, but they also kept at a safe distance and drove back the big crowd that gathered.

Finally an electrician of the Madison Avenue line arrived and directed that dry ropes be placed under the horse. There being no rubber gloves at hand, one of the rubber coats of the men was cut up into protectors for the hands of the men handling the ropes. With the greatest difficulty the ropes were placed about the dead horse. Whenever a rope would touch the horse, though dead, its muscles would quiver and twitch with the force of the electric current. It took half an hour to pull the animal from the conduit. The harness of the other horse was then cut and he was assisted to his feet and gotten out of danger. All the time that the electricity was passing through the dead horse his mate had lain less than a foot away, mutely passive, as if intuitively conscious of his danger and the importance of remaining motionless.

OLD RESERVOIR CUT OFF.

The Structure, No Longer a Part of the Water Works System, Is Almost Ready for Demolition.

The work of disconnecting all the supply and distributing water pipes leading into and away from the old reservoir in Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, will be completed by the latter part of the present week. Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, sent an official note to Mayor Strong yesterday informing him that the Public Works Department would have no further use for the old reservoir after this week and that his Honor was at liberty to "take initial steps to apply the site to its new purpose."

Mayor Strong said that inasmuch as full provision had been made by law for the transfer of this reservoir site to the Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, he did not know that any action on his part was necessary. He expected that at the proper time the Public Library Trustees would communicate with the city authorities with regard to taking possession of the site. The Park Department will have charge of the work of demolishing and removing the reservoir. For the past few months men in the employ of the Department of Public Works have been at work severing the pipe connections, a special appropriation of $8,000 for the work having been made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The supply pipes, which were connected with two twenty-inch mains and one thirty-six-inch main in Fifth Avenue, entered the reservoir in the centre of the Forty-second Street end, and the distributing pipes branched out from the Fortieth Street end.

The old reservoir was completed in June, 1842, and the water was first let into it through the then new Croton Aqueduct on July 2. The supply pipes were permitted to flow to their fullest capacity on July 4 of that year, on which occasion there was a great public celebration in honor of the completion of the water works. On Oct. 14, 1842, the distribution of Croton water began by means of iron pipes laid through the principal streets. The capacity of the reservoir was 21,000,000 gallons. In recent years the reservoir has practically been out of use, although it has been kept full of water, to be drawn on in case of emergency.

HANGED HIMSELF TO A TREE.

Unknown Man's Careful Preparations for Death in a Vacant Lot.

An unknown man about thirty years of age hanged himself to a tree in a vacant lot at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue yesterday morning. The body was found by Policeman Byrne of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station.

The suicide had piled stones about the foot of the tree. He had then climbed into the branches, fixed a piece of clothesline to one of them, and, adjusting a noose about his neck, jumped off.

From the appearance of the stones about the tree it seemed that his feet must have touched them and that he kicked a few off the top of the pile so that he could swing free. The body was already cold; it was sent to the Morgue.

The suicide was 5 feet 9 inches in height, and had a light complexion, brown hair and eyes, and a smooth face. He wore a white sweater, a dark coat and vest, dark trousers, brogan shoes, without socks, and a light derby hat. In his pockets were a clay pipe and a corncob pipe, a scarf, a package of tobacco, and a picture of a man cut from a newspaper.

Missionary Among the Indians.

The Methodist ministers, at their regular weekly meeting in the Methodist Publication Building, 150 Fifth Avenue, yesterday listened to a lecture by the Rev. Egerton R. Young, descriptive of some of his experiences while teaching the Gospel to Indians. Mr. Young has been for a number of years a missionary among the savage tribes in Canada and the Northwest. The sign language is used by the missionaries quite largely in their early communications with their Indian pupils.

B. Altman & Co.

EXCLUSIVE designs in Flowers, Feathers and Aigrettes for the Coiffure and Evening Wear.

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FANCY FEATHERS, WINGS and QUILLS, at ½ former prices.

OSTRICH FEATHERS, at 57c., 85c., and $1.95

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE

Patrolman Woodley's Story of the Fight in Which He Killed Kennedy.

ACTED ONLY IN SELF-DEFENSE

Many Complaints Against the Policeman—Convicted of Assault Upon a Citizen—Accused of False Arrest and of Using Threats and Vile Language.

Policeman Henry M. Woodley, who used his club with fatal effect on James Kennedy of 510 West Twenty-ninth Street on Sunday, was arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich in the West Side Police Court yesterday on the charge of homicide preferred against him by Capt. Stephen M. Brown of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. Woodley, after the examination, was paroled in the custody of Capt. Brown until this morning to enable him to procure witnesses on the counter-charge of felonious assault made by the patrolman against John Reilly of 543 West Twenty-eighth Street.

The court room was crowded with friends and neighbors of Kennedy and Reilly. Inspector Brooks, Capt. Brown, and six policemen from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station were present to testify as to Reilly's character and to the fact that he had been repeatedly arrested on various charges. Policeman Woodley was brought into court by Capt. Brown. He was in plain clothes and was pale, though composed. Reilly was in court, his head swathed in bandages.

Woodley's Statement.

Policeman Woodley testified that he was standing at Thirtieth Street and Tenth Avenue about 9:30 o'clock Sunday morning when Reilly and Kennedy and two other men came toward him from Twenty-ninth Street much intoxicated and singing and shouting. Their language, he said, was offensive, and they were passing a whisky bottle from hand to hand. Woodley stated that he ordered them to be quiet and to go home, whereupon they called him vile names. They proceeded down Tenth Avenue toward Twenty-seventh Street. Woodley followed them. They turned into Twenty-seventh Street and went toward Eleventh Avenue. A few minutes later he walked through Twenty-eighth Street to Eleventh Avenue, where he saw Reilly, Kennedy, and their two companions in the middle of the roadway between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets acting in an indecent manner. They then continued down Eleventh Avenue, shouting and singing as before. Woodley again ordered them to cease their noise, threatening to arrest them. They divided into two pairs and passed him, one pair on each side. As they did so, the patrolman said, one of them proposed that they assault him. They halted for a moment at Twenty-eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue. He passed them and turned up Twenty-eighth Street toward Tenth Avenue.

Struck from Behind.

A moment later, the patrolman said, he was struck from behind by Reilly. He knocked Reilly down. The other three men came to Reilly's assistance and beat the patrolman. They were all within seventy-five feet of the tenement in which Reilly and two of the other men lived, and responding to yells for assistance from the latter a crowd of about thirty-five or forty persons ran to the spot. Every one of them, Woodley said, tried to assault him. Seeing that he was about to be overpowered, he drew his pistol and at the same time whistled for help. Then with his club he struck out right and left. He hit Kennedy, he said, on the shoulder and felled him. He then arrested Reilly and started off toward the station with him. Kennedy got up and struck him a blow in the face which knocked him down. He struck Kennedy in return, again felling him. The crowd closed in around Woodley, but about that time Policemen Powers and Quigley arrived. Reilly was taken to the hospital unconscious in an ambulance and Kennedy to the station house in the patrol wagon. The wagon, he said was stoned by the crowd as it drove away. Woodley declared that he struck Kennedy only in self-defense.

Reilly in a statement in his own behalf said that he remonstrated with Woodley for striking Kennedy, and that thereupon Woodley turned upon him and struck him the blow which rendered him unconscious.

Magistrate Kudlich fixed Reilly's bail at $2,000.

Many Charges Against Woodley.

Patrolman Henry Woodley joined the force on Dec. 11 last year. Since then nineteen charges have been preferred against him. Seven of these charges were dismissed, four are still pending, and on the others he was fined in all thirty-two and one-half days' pay. Several of the charges were based on complaints by citizens. He has been accused of using threatening language to a woman, of threatening to assault a prisoner, of accepting a bribe from a prisoner for releasing him, of failing to take a prisoner to the station house, of assaulting a citizen, of using threatening, insulting, and vile language to citizens, and of arresting a woman and her husband without cause. He was fined ten days' pay for using indiscreet language to a citizen, ten days' pay for assaulting a citizen, and one day's pay for refusing to pay car fare.

League of Unitarian Women.

The New York League of Unitarian Women, which is an associate branch of the National Alliance of Unitarian and other liberal Christian women, and which is formed by the auxiliary branches of the Unitarian churches in New York, Brooklyn, and Yonkers, will have its regular monthly meeting on Friday at the Second Unitarian Church, Clinton and Congress Streets, Brooklyn. The reports of the Religious and Philanthropic News Committees and other committees will be received. The subject chosen for the day's discussion is "Religious and Educational Art," divided into two parts: "Art in the Church" and "Art in the Public Schools." The visitors will partake of a box luncheon after the session, and enjoy a social half hour. Mrs. Emil Boas, 129 West Seventy-fourth Street, New York; Mrs. Pierre M. Thomson, and Mrs. Frank P. Whitney are the committee for the day. Miss Emma C. Low of Brooklyn will preside.

While Christmas comes but once a year, an umbrella opportunity such as this is rarer still.

Two sorts and two prices, both with splendid silk and strong frame—either 26 or 28 inches—$3.85 and $5.35.

But this is more of a handle sale than an umbrella sale. Not one of the $3.85 kind has a handle worth less than $6; not one at $5.35 with a handle worth less than $10.

If after Christmas your friend doesn't like it, we'll gladly take it back.

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LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHT TO A LIFE POLICY NOT DETERMINABLE IN DIVORCE DECREE.—Juliette L. Ryan married James J. Ryan in 1890, and the following year her husband took out a policy in the New York Life Insurance Company for $2,000 on his life in her favor. In 1895 Mrs. Ryan left her husband, and soon after brought an action in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce. Mr. Ryan made counter charges against her, on which he secured judgment in his favor, dissolving the marriage. Recently a motion was made on his behalf to modify the decree, by adjudging his right to the policy. Justice Pryor yesterday denied the application, holding that by the divorce against his wife only her dower and distributive share in the husband's estate were forfeited, and she continued the owner of her separate property. "In a suit for divorce," Justice Pryor said, "the claim in controversy is to a dissolution of the marriage, the custody of the children, and alimony, when the wife is complainant. Rights of property between the spouses are not in issue, and, by consequence, may not be adjudicated." The Court holds that whether the policy be the wife's, by virtue of a gift from the husband during the marriage, can only be ascertained in a proper action.

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RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS AFFECTING A TRACT.—A judgment was secured by Henrietta F. Mead against William H. Martens, compelling him to perform a contract made between them for the exchange of real property. It appeared that a tract of land known as Chester Hill, in Westchester County, was cut up into lots, which were sold subject to restrictions relative to the uses to which the property might be put. Among the restrictions was a clause that no building should be constructed upon the premises "including any piazza or stoop belonging thereto within thirty feet of the avenue or street line of said lot." Several owners had erected buildings in violation of such clause, and Martens claimed on that account to be relieved from his contract. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment below, holding that the violation of the restrictions by other lot owners would not constitute an incumbrance upon the land of plaintiff such as would entitle the defendant to be relieved from his contract—certainly not when it was not claimed that the violation of the restrictions lessened the value of the premises agreed to be taken in exchange.

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INJURED BY CONTACT WITH A TRUCK.—George W. Bradford, a car inspector, was injured while walking along the side step of an open car in Brooklyn for the purpose of counting the passengers, by coming into contact with the projecting footboard of a truck, which contained a bale of hay, and which, although it had no horses attached, had been left backed up at right angles to the curb, so that it extended almost to the railway track. In Bradford's suit against Copley H. Self, owner of the truck, the Second Appellate Division has reversed judgment, given on the trial in favor of the defendant, dismissing the action. The Court held, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that plaintiff should have been permitted to prove that the truck had been standing in the street continuously for several days, as tending to show that the truck was unnecessarily in the street, and had been there an unnecessary length of time, thereby compelling the defendant to show the circumstances under which and the reason why the truck was left so long in such a position.

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VOLUNTARY AND NEGLIGENT ESCAPE OF PRISONER.—Arthur M. Cortis recovered judgment against Charles O'Donnell, and the latter was arrested upon an execution against his person. Upon the delivery of the requisite undertaking, O'Donnell was admitted to the liberties of the jail of Richmond County. He was on the Staten Island ferryboat which left New York for the island at 12:20 o'clock Sunday morning, March 15, 1896. When the boat landed he became unconscious, was carried from the boat, and died soon after in Richmond County. In April, 1896, Cortis sued John L. Dailey, Sheriff of Richmond County, to hold him liable for the voluntary escape of O'Donnell. On the trial proof was given tending to show that the prisoner left the jail limits without the knowledge or assent of the Sheriff or of his deputy, in whose immediate charge the prisoner was; that the Sheriff, under an alleged misapprehension, wrote shortly after the death of the prisoner letters to the attorney for the plaintiff stating that the prisoner had been discharged by order of the County Judge; that the Sheriff also gave notice to his bondsmen for the limits that the matter was closed, and that he failed to deliver the undertaking to the plaintiff, as required by Section 150 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The Second Appellate Division, by Justice Bradley, has affirmed judgment given on the trial in favor of the Sheriff, holding that the proof did not necessarily show that the escape was voluntary, and in such a case that question was one of fact, to be submitted to the jury. The Court held that the escape of a prisoner in custody under a body execution is either voluntary or negligent. In the former case the escape is not purged by his return, but in the case of a negligent escape, if he return before suit is instituted against the Sheriff, his return is, under the provisions of Section 171 of the code, a defense to the Sheriff.

DOCK AND WHARF EXHIBITION.

Merchants' Association to Hold It at Carnegie Hall Dec. 14.

The Committee on Nominations for Directors of the Merchants' Association to be voted for at the annual election of that association which will be held Jan. 4, 1898, met yesterday afternoon at the rooms of that organization. It was decided by unanimous consent to present the names of the present board for re-election.

The details of the preliminary work of the exhibition to be given of the dock and wharf improvements by the Merchants' Association, are being perfected as rapidly as possible. The officers of the Merchants' Association have engaged Carnegie Hall for the evening of Dec. 14 for the purposes of this exhibition. They have also engaged the Mendelssohn Glee Club to vary the entertainment with music. The views of the docks and wharves and the general improvement of the water front in and around New York City will be the best of their kind that can possibly be given. The exhibition will be free. The tickets for it will be distributed from the rooms of the association. The boxes will be set aside for the officers of the State and City Governments, and the Exchanges and organizations of this city, including the trade and labor organizations, numbering some fifty-two in all. The method of distributing the tickets will be announced hereafter.

Ladies' Jackets

—in plain and fancy mixed cloths, — handsomely lined throughout with plain or brocaded satin—

$12.50, $15.50, $21.00.

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Sanatory Underwear Promotes Health.

The greatest warmth with least weight.

A Perfect Fit for Every Figure.

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MAIN RETAIL STORE 16 W. 23d St. | Branches: 166 Broadway. 248 W. 125th St.

THE FINANCE BOARD'S WORK

Acquisition of School Sites and Plans for a New Harlem River Bridge Approved.

PARK AND POLICE ESTIMATES

Application for a New Park Captain and Additional Men Refused—Proposed Cost of Bicycles Declared to be Too High.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday in the Mayor's office. Authority was given to Commissioner Waring to construct a new dump at Pier 43, East River, the present dump having been condemned as unsafe.

The board approved of the acquisition of the following school sites: Twenty-eighth Street, near First Avenue, $18,500; One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, $14,016; Columbine Street, near Jackson Avenue, Bronx Borough, $17,783; One Hundred and Eighth Street, near Second Avenue, $79,620; One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, $17,140, and at Horatio and Hudson Streets, $14,030.

The plans for a new bridge over the Harlem at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, to cost $1,246,000, were approved. The plans show a single 400-foot draw spanning the entire width of the stream and the approaches, from Lenox Avenue, on the Manhattan Borough side, and from Girard Avenue, on the Bronx side, 675 and 840 feet long, respectively. These approaches are to be partly of whitestone and partly of steel, in the form of a viaduct. An underground electric plant, in connection with the turning machinery, is provided for. The bill passed by the Legislature to provide for the bridge called for two draws in the bridge proper, but the Corporation Counsel advised the board that the big single draw, allowing wide passages on both sides, fulfilled the intent of the bill.

The final estimate for the Park Department was taken up. Three thousand dollars for a Superintendent of Parks north of the Harlem was refused. So was the salary of a new police Captain, and the money required for a large increase in the force. The board decided that the additional men would be provided for when the Park and municipal police are consolidated under the new charter. The board objected to $7,500 for bicycles for roundsmen and mounted policemen for drives. It thought that $10 each was too high a price for bicycles. President Jerolomon said that good bicycles could be got for $50 each.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was given for new parks north of the Harlem and $5,000 additional for the Aquarium. Mayor Strong said that he was in favor of this last, because the city needed a new white whale. Controller Fitch said that the man in his office who looked after the bills as they came in was in doubt when the bill for the last white whale came in, some time ago, as to the market price of white whales. He finally took the word of the Superintendent of the Aquarium for it.

The board put $5,000 in the budget for trees on West End Avenue, several citizens appearing to ask for them.

Col. Cruger of the Park Board asked for the new police Captaincy, which the Finance Board had refused to put in the budget before. The board decided to hold the matter open. Col. Cruger said that on the bicycle matter he had put $75 down because he thought that the cost of a good bicycle. Police Commissioner Andrews said in answer to an inquiry that the Police Department had paid something like $50 each for bicycles. The board decided not to pass the Park Department's final estimate at present, on account of several doubtful items.

Commissioners Andrews and Smith and Chief Clerk Kipp appeared for the Police Department. The final estimate for this department was $7,051,630.12. The Bureau of Elections was put at $312,000.

The figures for the Park Department, so far as decided upon, make a total of $1,423,025.

New Woman School Inspector.

Adeline V. P. Adams of 12 West Fifteenth Street was appointed School Inspector by Mayor Strong yesterday.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

2nd Floor.

BROADWAY & ELEVENTH ST. STORE

All Wool Cheviot, 50 inches wide, 50 cents per yard.

Lengths, 4 to 7 yards, of this Season's Black Novelties, will be closed out at the uniform price, $2.00 per yard; Regularly $3.00 & $3.50.

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NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Perfect Evening Clothes.

Our Dress Suits possess the gloss of fashion, the exactness of cut, and the detail of superior tailoring.

They are made to look, to fit, and to wear like the finest custom-made suit.

They give the finishing touch of elegance to a well-dressed man.

Special: A Tuxedo Suit made from a soft undressed worsted, silk faced and perfectly tailored, $23.50.

Full Dress Suits, $25, $31, $33, $38, and $45.
Tuxedo Suits, $22.50, $25, $36, and $40.
Silk Vests, $7.50.
Pique Vests, $2.25, $3.50, and $4.00.
Inverness Overcoats, $22, $28, and $42.
Opera Capes, $50.
Opera Hats, $5.50 and $7.00.
Theatre Hats, $4.00.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

Tailor-made Suits,

—in the fashionable colorings, including black and navy, —silk lined throughout—

$25.50, $26.50, $27.50.

—Alterations without charge.—

—Also the balance of our imported costumes at greatly reduced prices.—

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

POLICE FIND MRS. NEVINS.

Taken from Bellevue to Bloomingdale Asylum Under Stronger Escort.

Mrs. Annie Nevins, who escaped from the care of the nurses of Bellevue Hospital who were accompanying her to Bloomingdale, was found yesterday morning by the police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, and Policeman McGuire took her before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court. She was committed to Bellevue. Later in the day two male nurses and one female nurse called at the hospital and removed her in a coach to Bloomingdale.

Mrs. Nevins is forty-one years of age, and resides at 1,541 Madison Avenue. She had been acting strangely ever since the death of her son a year ago. She was committed to Bellevue on Nov. 24. On Saturday, in the company of two nurses, she was taken to the Grand Central Station on her way to Bloomingdale. Mrs. Nevins refused to go further than the station. She eluded the nurses in the crowd and went to her home. When she was taken to Bellevue yesterday she was dressed showily and wore many jewels.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Every evening this week, 8:15. Matinées To-morrow & Saturday, 2. Shakespere's Comedy. TAMING THE SHREW. MISS ADA REHAN as Katherine. Next week: The new farcical comedy, The Lady of Ostend; or No. 9.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. The Subscription Sale for the Season of GRAND OPERA in French, German, and Italian, under the direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS, opens at the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday, Dec. 1. A reduction of fifteen per cent. will be made to subscribers for the season.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager. Every Ev'g at 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2. ALEXANDRA. First American appearances VIARDA of the distinguished European actress in Richard Voss's powerful 4-act play, entitled ALEXANDRA. Supported by a competent American company.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. Instant Success of Pinero's modern 5-act comedy. The Princess AND The Butterfly. Seats may be secured 4 weeks ahead.

St. Nicholas 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. ADMISSION 50c. MUSIC. Skating Rink

WALDORF-ASTORIA, 34th St. & 5th Av. GARRETT P. SERVISS Illustrated Lecture. CLIMBS IN THE HIGH ALPS. December 2, 8:15 P. M. Tickets, $1, $2. Boxes (seating 4 to 8.) $10, $15, $20. On sale at Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Av. Hotel, 120 Broadway, and Chandler's, Brooklyn.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mat. Wed. & Sat. LAST TWO DAYS AND WED. MAT. OF THE GLAD HAND AND VESTA TILLEY. In Ohio: VESTA TILLEY & LEW DOCKSTADER. THURSDAY, DEC. 2, NEW BURLESQUE, POUSSE CAFE; Or, The Worst Born.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM., 50c. MAT. SAT. ANNA HELD NIGHTLY AT 11:03 and all Matinées. MARIE LLOYD and other foreign stars. Next Sunday, Dec. 5, Second Popular Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—N. Y. HERALD. THE WHITE HEATHER. Greater than "THE SPORTING DUCHESS." Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 16TH AUTUMN EXHIBITION Now Open Day and Evening. Admission, 25c. N. W. cor. 23d St. and 4th Av.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. George Edwardes's London Gaiety Theatre Co.—"IN TOWN."

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Special sale this week of 50 good second-hand Upright Pianos to make room for new stock. Prices $100 and upward; payments only $5 per month. Now is the time to get a bargain.

100 new "WATERS" standard high-grade upright pianos $225 cash, or $250 on instalments, only $7 per month. Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free. Please call or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

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N. B.—Pianos rented, stored, carted, exchanged, tuned, polished, or repaired.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEIDL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS. THE ASTORIA, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST. Third Concert, Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 9 P. M. SOLOIST. MR. RAFAEL JOSEFFY. PROGRAMME: OVERTURE, "Sakuntala".....Goldmark. PIANO CONCERTO, E minor.....Chopin-Taussig. MR. RAFAEL JOSEFFY. TANNHAEUSER, (a) Overture.....Wagner (b) Bacchanale, (Parisian Version). Ticket Office at 2 West 33d St., Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. CARL LOWENSTEIN, CONCERT DIRECTION.

CARNEGIE HALL. 25th Season, 1897-98. Oratorio Society, Walter Damrosch Conductor. Gounod's Redemption. First afternoon Concert Dec. 3, at 2. First evening Concert, Dec. 4, at 8. SOLOISTS: Sop., Johanna Gadski. Con., Zora G. Horlocker. Tenor, Wm. H. Rieger. Baritone, David Bispham. Basso, Ericsson F. Bushnell. Full Chorus of Oratorio Society. N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Reserved seats 75 cents to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Now on sale at box office.

CARNEGIE HALL. NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT at 8:15. Sembrich. Popular Prices. Seats 50 cts. to $1.50, at Box Office and Schuberth's.

PROCTOR'S High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11. JOHN T. SULLIVAN as "Captain Huntington," CHAS. B. WELLES & CO. in "Frederic Lemaitre," FAVOR and SINCLAIR, Comedy; LIVING PICTURES; DIXON, BOWERS, and DIXON, Three Rubes; 40 other stars. 25c., 50c.

PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St. & 3d Av. Ev'gs, 7. All Orch., 50c. All Balcs., 25. Res'd. No smoking at daily mats. 1:30 P. M., 15c., 25c. E. J. HENLEY, CHAS. T. ALDRICH, 4 COHANS, JOSE QUINTETTE, MERRI OSBORNE, BOBBY GAYLOR, Conway and Leland, World's Trio; others. Shun speculators. Buy in adv.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT. For the World's Championship. Schaefer, Ives, Slosson, Daly, Sutton. At Madison Sq. Garden Concert Hall. 18-inch Balke line amended rules, 500 points. Monday evening, Nov. 29, Schaefer vs. Daly. Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 30, Slosson vs. Sutton. Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, Ives vs. Daly. Reserved seats, $1 and $1.50, for sale at the BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.'S Warerooms, 860 Broadway. Games begin promptly at 8 P. M. and 3 P. M.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL. To-night, Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 8:15 o'Clock. PIANO RECITAL Given by J. ADAM HUGO. RESERVED SEATS, $1.50. ADMISSION, $1.00. For Sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Sq.

Wallack's Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS. MISS JULIA ARTHUR, Supported by MR. EDWIN ARDEN, In Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townesend's play. A Lady of Quality.

CARNEGIE HALL. NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT at 8:15. Sembrich. Popular Prices. Seats 50 cts. to $1.50, at Box Office and Schuberth's.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, cor. 38th St. MR. N. C. GOODWIN. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. SECOND MONTH. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. ACTORS' FUND